FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TURBAY, FIGUEIREDO ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

PA132140 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Joint declaration on visit to Colombia by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, issued at Narino Palace in Bogota on 12 March, read by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas--live]

[Text] By invitation of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo and his wife Dulce Figueiredo visited our country from 10 to 13 March 1981.

The president of Brazil was accompanied by their excellencies Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, foreign minister; Lt Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos, minister of air; Joao Camilo Penna, industry and commerce minister; Gen Danilo Venturini, chief of the military household of the presidency; Gen Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros, chief of the National Intelligence Service; Gen Jose Ferrar da Rosa, armed forces high staff chief; Senator Jose Sarney Costa; Senator Jose Lins de Albuquerque; Senator Aloysio Chavesz; Joao Hermes Pereira, chief of the Department of the Americas of the Foreign Ministry; Pablo Tarso de Lima, Foreign Ministry Commercial Promotion Department; Jose Chago Riveiro, chief of protocol of the Presidency; Joao Carlos Pesoa Saragosa, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and Orlando Soares Carbonar, chief of cabinet of the Foreign Ministry.

During the visit the two presidents, in the spirit of traditional friendship which exists in the relations between the two countries, thoroughly analyzed the progress of their bilateral relations and exchanged views on matters of international policy, with special emphasis on Latin America. At the end of their conversations, the two presidents signed the following joint declaration:

The president of the Republic of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, and the president of the Republic of Brazil, Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, expressed satisfaction with the vigorous impetus attained in the relations between the two countries. They also expressed their confidence in broadening and consolidating the cooperation between Colombia and Brazil in all fields of relations between the two nations, which are closely related not only geographically, but also by their fraternal friendship and historic and cultural ties.

They reiterated that all states have the right to attain their full realization in the international community, based on equality before the law, mutual respect between states, the right of territorial integrity, the faithful compliance of treaties as a fundamental principle in international law, observance of human rights, self-determination of nations, nonintervention in the internal and foreign affairs of states, exclusion of the threat and use of power in international relations and the peaceful solution of conflicts. Considering that these principles represent their people's determination to achieve full, independent and sovereign development, they renewed their decision to oppose all forms of dependency and political and economic domination among states.

The two heads of state reiterated their faith in the objectives and principles of UN Charter. They also reiterated their governments' support to the organization as the main instrument for the maintenance of peace and strengthening of the international community. They said that general and total disarmament under effective international control is an absolute requisite for the establishment of solid foundations of peace in the international system.

They reiterated their decisive support to the negotiations aimed at disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

They condemned all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination, in particular apartheid, and indicated that it was necessary to increase efforts at the United Nations to abolish it. They declared that apartheid is leading to a situation of constant international tension in the region of South Africa.

They reaffirmed their belief that the system of representative democracy must be preserved and strengthened, because its full practice permits the exercise of freedom and respect for human rights and encourages participation thus permitting a higher degree of economic, political and social development.

They expressed their concern over the persistent, increasing and serious differences between developed and developing countries, the stalemate of pending negotiations and the obstacles to an effective establishment of a new and just international economic order which is indispensable for the frank and decisive support of developed countries.

They agreed that considering the important role played by developing countries in the international economy, the urgent settlement of matters in related to the North-South dialogue is an important step in the efforts to overcome current economic difficulties for the benefit of all countries, developed as well as those in the process of developing.

To this effect they stressed the importance of beginning as soon as possible at the United Nations the general negotiations on North-South relations and for all developed countries to decide to assume a constructive attitude in the negotiations.

They pointed out that the matter of energy is of fundamental importance to economic development, for it has had an influence in the establishment of a new international economic order, along with other basic problems such as finance, commerce, raw materials and food.

They also declared that the international community must make efforts for a rational use of nonrenewable energy resources, to develop to the maximum alternate sources of energy and to promote the exchange of experiences in this field.

They reiterated the importance of developing countries diversifying their cooperation to provide maximum advantage for the benefit of the progress and social welfare of the people through broad opportunities of exchange, and by complementary and mutual support offered by their respective development processes.

Aware of the opportunities offered by the future international convention of the law of the Sea [LOS], which will represent a substantial change in the relations among states regarding the LOS, they agreed to continue their efforts during the Third UN Conference so that the task commissioned clearly represents the aspirations of developing countries. In this respect, they stressed the importance of coordinating efforts so that the international authority in charge of managing the ocean sea bottoms located outside national jurisdiction has provisions which permit the obtaining of universal benefits in the rational use of this common patrimony of mankind.

They reiterated the importance of having effective progress in negotiations at the Third UN Conference, with the active cooperation of all countries and without any retreat in the progress made thus far.

The two heads of states agreed on the need to establish an international law that, adhering to the legitimate interests of the countries along the equator, may adequately regulate the rational use of the synchronous geostationary orbit. They also agreed on the exchange of knowledge and experience on remote observation of the earth by satellite as a part of the Landsat project.

The two presidents expressed their government's permanent support for the OAS Charter for the maintenance of peace and security in the continent based on the principle of nonintervention in the internal and foreign affairs of states and the need to continue the joint efforts in support of OAS activities.

They reiterated the will of their countries to contribute to an increase in cooperation among Latin American countries in the broadest way possible.

They insisted that a dialogue must be encouraged and that the relations of Latin American countries must be closer to promote the bonds of harmony and understanding that have always existed in the region.

They reiterated their support for the principle of solving conflicts in a peaceful manner, a policy that among the Latin American countries has been their permanent line of conduct.

In this respect, they referred to all the agreements that in the regional aspect corroborate that attitude and which constitute an important element on Latin America's political patrimony.

They insisted on the peaceful solution of conflicts among Latin American countries and that solutions be reached in concord and based on the spirit of fraternity.

The two presidents reiterated their support for the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, because peace and harmony among nations depends on the observance of this principle. Therefore, they disapprove of all forms of foreign intervention in the affairs of El Salvador and of any other country. Regarding the political situation in Latin America, the two presidents agreed that bloodless solutions can be found to overcome the Salvadoran crisis by strengthening democratic and representative institutions and the legal norms.

They praised the Montevideo agreement of 1980 which established the Latin American Integration Association, describing it as one of the most useful tools to promote regional integration, noting that they expect that it to be fully ratified shortly. They also pointed out the importance of increasing Latin American cooperation and in other forums.

Another topic they gave special attention to was the process of increasing rapprochement between Brazil and the signatories of the Cartagena Agreement. This process reached new dimensions with the Document of Brasilia signed on 17 October 1979 and consolidated in January 1980 during the meeting between the Brazilian foreign minister and the Andean Council in Lima. A memorandum of understanding was signed on that occasion by which a permanent mechanism for the exchange of information, consultation and coordination was established betweeen Brazil and the Andean Group.

On recalling the 150th anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar, President Figueiredo talked about the high esteem Brazil has for Simon Bolivar.

The two chiefs of state recalled that the permanent value of Bolivar's epic make his appeal for Latin American unity and solidarity a current issue, adding that these are conditions which are still valuable and current in the political and economic developments of today.

They reiterated their belief that the ideals of continental unity, brotherhood and justice which inspired Bolivar now constitute, as they constituted then, the principles of concord and development of Latin America.

The two presidents agreed that, in light of the current international situation, it is necessary that relations between Latin America and the United States assume a new dimension with broad possibilities of cooperation taking into consideration the interests of all parties involved and strict respect for the sovereignty of each state.

They also declared that the relations between Latin America and the other developed countries of Western Europe and Asia must be strengthened and intensified.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction over the success of the first meeting of foreign ministers of the signatories of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty held in Belem in Para State on 23 and 24 October 1980 and said that they hoped that the second meeting of Amazon foreign ministers to be held in Colombia would be even more successful for all the countries which make up the Amazon community.

They renewed the support of their governments for the first meeting of the Council on Amazon Cooperation which will be held in Lima in the near future.

They reiterated their support for the Belem declaration, aware that the development of the Amazon region and preservation of its environment are inseparable and constitute the exclusive responsibility of the Amazon countries, which will give priority attention to the interests and needs of the Amazon population.

The two presidents expressed their decision to give special attention to the development of a policy favorable to the connection of their territories by land, river and air communications and telecommunications among the maritime spaces of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Caribbean Sea for the benefit of harmonious development and the physical integration of the two countries with a loyal respect to the sovereignty of all states.

In reviewing the specific initiatives which characterize the bilateral cooperation between Colombia and Brazil, they stressed that the talks held during this visit made possible significant advances in some important areas of these relations such as cooperation in energy, economic and trade matters.

Amazon regional development and the cooperation in cultural, scientific and technological matters is active. Regarding this, they viewed with satisfaction the possibilities of cooperation in the field of professional, industrial and commercial training through the National Apprenticeship Service in Colombia and the National Trade Service in Brazil.

Regarding coffee, the two presidents analyzed the market situation and the following aspects in particular:

A. Evolution of international coffee prices: They expressed satisfaction over the recent implementation of mechanisms for the defense of prices established by the international coffee agreement and they agreed on the need to update them in light of the goals of safeguarding the real income obtained from coffee exports.

B. Trends of world coffee production: They agreed to promote an international meeting to find solutions to problems resulting from the need for future retention of coffee by producing countries which have an adequate infrastructure for those purposes.

C. Current consumption situation: They also discussed the need that industrialized countries have to carry out a constant campaign to promote coffee consumption.

The two presidents reiterated the willingness of their governments to continue cooperating more closely in order to develop the necessary international cooperation to strengthen coffee economy at the world level.

They said that they were pleased over the cooperation between the Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation and the Colombian Geological and Mining Research Institute within the framework of the 1976 agreement for the exploitation of processable coal.

They reiterated their wish to continue cooperating in coal mining and to hold talks to determine the viability of subsequent stages of the agreement in the permanent joint committee which will meet soon.

The two presidents said they hope Colombian coal will become an important trade product in order to make the commercial relations between the two countries more dynamic.

They expressed satisfaction over the signing of scientific and technological agreements which will permit Colombia and Brazil to carry out similar progress in the two countries exchanging broad and effective technological information including that on the use of hydrated alcohol for fuel.

They agreed on stressing the importance of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and emphasized the right of all states to full access to all forms of the peaceful use of the atom and its respective technology.

Regarding bilateral relations, they outlined with satisfaction the signing of an agreement for cooperation in that area, laying the groundwork for a new and fruitful relationship.

Colombian-Brazilian cultural cooperation was also discussed by the two chiefs of state, who stressed the need to promote initiatives to reach a better mutual knowlege of the cultural values of Colombia and Brazil. In this respect they expressed interest to present an exhibit of the Colombian Gold Museum at the Sao Paulo Biennial Show and in other places in the country as well as an exhibit of Brazilian art which would be sent to Colombia.

They noted the importance of the signing of a reciprocal assistance treaty for the prevention, control and repression of the use and illegal traffic of drugs, through which they expect to obtain better coordination in Colombia and Brazil of the mechanisms to control these activities, which are highly damaging to society and condemnable under every aspect.

The presidents expressed a desire for Colombian-Brazilian cooperation to promote international tourism between the two countries here as well as in Brazil. On this point they recalled with satisfaction the existence of current bilateral agreements exempting the need for tourist visas for nationals of the two countries.

They also expressed satisfaction at the signing of an agreement today establishing an adequate framework for the development of tourism.

The two presidents agreed on the need to adopt measures to promote economic and commercial exchange between the two countries, using among other things the mechanisms established in the Montevideo treaty of 1980, especially the partial agreements.

They also noted the satisfactory results of participation in fairs and exhibits of one of the other country. They stressed the importance of the meeting of Colombian-Brazilian managers held during this visit which gave representatives of the private sector of both countries the opportunity to know each other better and exchange views on important issues of bilateral trade.

The two presidents agreed that their respective foreign ministers will maintain permament consultations on current issues in bilateral, regional and internacional aspects.

The two heads of state said they trusted that their talks, held in a climate of great friendship, will help consolidate and expand still more the ties which have traditionally united the people of Colombia and Brazil.

In conclusion, they stressed the coincidence of aims in areas of common interest observed during this visit and the certainty that the carrying out of joint actions will result in fulfillment of the aspirations of unity and brotherhoods which characterize the common destiny of Latin America.

The president of Brazil expressed deep appreciation for the attentions he, his wife and his party received during their pleasant stay in Colombia and invited President Turbay Ayala to visit Brazil officially, an invitation that was accepted with special satisfaction.

Turbay's Statement at Signing

PA131757 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2221 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Speech by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at signing of joint declaration with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo at Narino Palace in Bogota--live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency President Joao Figueiredo, distinguished members of the delegation of President Figueiredo, Colombian ministers and newsmen.

If we wanted to contribute some testimony on the effectiveness of what has rightly been called presidential diplomacy, this afternoon's meeting in which a communique has been issued on the signing of eight important agreements between Brazil and Colombia would serve to show this.

I am convinced that Brazil and Colombia have had very good ambassadors who have admirably carried out their mission between our two countries. However, I do not hesitate to firmly state that the best ambassador, since our relations began in the past century to this moment, has been President Figuiredo.

With his visit, he has opened the doors to broad cooperation with greater possibilities than are customary in the cold channels of diplomacy. His clarity of concepts, his analytical capacity, his deep human feeling and his admirable and enviable simplicity have made his visit very fruitful. Today we feel that the natural sentiment that comes from our heart, that of great affection toward Brazil, has crystallized and has borne special fruits such as the agreements that have been signed.

In these meetings I have insistently spoken about the natural leadership that corresponds to Brazil. Colombia knows well that Brazil is a powerful nation. However, it does not view Brazil's importance with fear, but with admiration. We do not believe that a powerful Brazil is a threat, but rather a guarantee for Latin America. We are interested in the strengthening of Brazil and in the relations with Brazil to which we have given the priority importance that they deserve.

To me it is very gratifying that the Colombian ministers who have participated in the talks with their Brazilian counterparts have faithfully interpreted the feelings of the two presidents. As far as I am concerned, I would like to say that my objective of closer ties with Brazil could not have been interpreted in a better way. This is a good day for the relations between the two peoples.

I thank the Brazilian president for the invitation to visit his country that appears in the communique, and I can tell him that nothing will give me so much satisfaction as the day that I can repay his historic vicit to Bogota.

Thank you, Mr President.

Figueiredo's Speech at Banquet

PA121842 Paris AFP in Spanish 0249 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota, 11 Mar (AFP)--Latin American unity in all areas was the main theme of the speech that Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo delivered here tonight during the banquet that Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala gave in his honor.

After recounting the independence struggles of the two countries, Figueiredo stressed that "due to its desire for coexistence and its well-known sense of moderation, Colombia provides an invaluable contribution to all Latin America."

"We are living," he stressed, "at a historic moment when risks multiply and the sensation of crisis prevails. That is why unilateral or closed formulas and simplistic solutions are of little use.

Despite all the international difficulties, in our region we jointly seek, as brother countries, a more efficient and systematic coordination regarding international and inter-American issues."

Figueiredo said that the continent always seeks to participate in the process of international change. He added that this participation is characterized by calmness, informality and the desire to hold a dialogue. He admitted that there are many obstacles to the participation of the developing countries in the development of international affairs.

"The transfers of world tensions," he added, "to the regional level, and the worsening of transnational ideologies, seriously distort understanding and the solution of problems; they become instruments of disagreements and separations, open the path for interventionism."

He noted that experience nevertheless shows "that the attempts of hegemony, political sponsorship and the mechanical transfer of models have already been a complete failure... therefore it is important that they be repudiated."

On stressing the need for a dialogue with the industrialized countries, Figueiredo asked that "our international action be implemented by abandoning the simple utopias, the mechanical automatisms." Speaking specifically of Colombia and Brazil, the visiting president referred to the efforts for the signing of a coffee agreement, first of its kind in the defense of raw materials, and the Amazon cooperation treaty and the efforts for bilateral cooperation. He called for the "channeling of mutual creativity for the expansion and deepening of original and promising forms of economic, social, scientific and technological progress."

"In my view," Figueiredo added, "the establishment of the initial framework for a new dynamic phase in the fraternal relations between Brazil and Colombia is the essential significance of my presence in this great country. My visit strengthens a friendship and a desire for understanding that dates back to before the independence of our two peoples."

INFORMATION OFFICE DENIES TURBAY CRITICIZED REAGAN

PA130019 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Communique published by the Presidential Information Office in Bogota--no date given]

[Text] The Secretariat of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic wishes to clarify that the publication in EL ESPECTADOR of the speech delivered by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala during a reception in honor of visiting Brazilian chief of state Joao Figueiredo, perhaps due to a misinterpretation by the persons responsible for the speech's publication, carried the following headline: Turbay Criticizes Reagan.

Neither the text of the speech by the chief of state nor the manner in which it was read constitute personal criticism of a president who only 20 days ago [as heard] assumed his post. The speech merely makes an objective analysis of the political vacuum existing today between North America and Latin America.

The intervention of President Turbay was of a constructive nature and seeks to bolster hemispheric relations.

TURBAY SCORES TERRORISM, FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PA131502 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala called for a great worldwide crusade against terrorism and emphasized his rejection of foreign interference in Latin American problems. The chief of state made these statements last night upon being decorated by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo, during an official banquet hosted by Brazil in honor of the Colombian president.

Turbay Ayala warned of the danger represented by the interventionist policy of leftist and rightist ideologies and said: We are afraid of (?McCarthyism) and we do not want to see Marxist-Leninist spectres everywhere, but we cannot try to isolate ourselves from the acts of intervention that may be taking place in El Salvador today, without running the risk of having them attempted tomorrow in Colombia or in Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER REGRETS HERRERA STANCE ON PACT

PA131954 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Colombia's Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds described as regrettable Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' decision to refrain from signing the proposed agreement on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas.

The new foreign minister said that although he respects the position of the Venezuelan chief of state, he does not share it. Because it represents a tacit prolongation of the negotiations, which have taken up the time of the plenipotentiaries of both countries.

This means, the minister added, that we will have to start again at the beginning of the negotiation process and what was believed to be a formula requiring only the signature of the Venezuelan president is back to point zero as in the initial phase.

Of course, he said, to save time, any negotiations begun in the future should use as a point of reference the document that was drafted, which contains a proposed agreement.

Later, referring to the Andean Pact, he said that it is necessary to have a clear, solid idea of the significance of the subregional pact among the fraternal peoples. Colombia's diplomatic relations have developed considerably, the minister said. Formerly, we were more a parochial than an international country. This has been fundamentally changed by the dynamism of the Foreign Ministry.

CHARGE OF SALVADORAN AID TO RURAL GUERRILLAS

PA131602 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1517 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Mocoa, Colombia, 13 Mar (EFE)--Salvadoran militants are supporting the guerrillas fighting in Colombia against the army in areas near the Ecuadorean border, local news circles have disclosed.

A Colombian radio network, RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional], has charged that Salvadoran priest Benito Tovar is in Colombia and probably acting as an adviser to the extremist and guerrilla groups that have unleashed an all-out struggle against the Colombian Army in the rural areas.

The same sources added that the Salvadoran priest was in Mocoa 2 hours before guerrilla commandos and military troops had a bloody clash last Wednesday.

Benito Tovar was seen talking with spokesmen of the extreme leftist unions in Pasto, capital of Narino, near the Ecuadorean border.

After that, the sources added, Tovar disappeared from the "hot area."

This is the first time the charge has been made that revolutionaries from other countries are participating in the rural struggle being waged by the guerrilla groups against the army in the Colombian southwest and northwest.

The infiltration of "former Tupamaros" in the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla organization had been mentioned previously. One of them, Sergio Betarte, is now under arrest at a military garrison in northern Bogota.

Colombian Government Minister German Zea Hernandez charged on Tuesday in Bogota that the guerrillas were receiving aid from abroad.

Other sources reported that a modern and sophisticated arsenal that was sent to the M from Cuba was seized earlier this week.

Brazilian Arms Seized

PA151800 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota, 13 Mar (AFP)--Gen Luis Carlos Camacho, Colombia defense minister, disclosed here today that part of the arms seized from guerrillas in the country's so were made in Brazil.

The high-ranking officer noted that the arms that were seized in the Putumayo region, on the border with Ecuador, on 9 March and which were allegedly sent to the 19 April Movement, included 210 Brazilian-made grenades.

He added that the military attaches of the Brazilian Embassy in Bogota have been informed about this.

The announcement was made only a few hours after Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo concluded an official visit to Colombia.

The minister noted that the origin of the rest of the weapons--rocket launchers, rifl submachineguns, explosives and ammunition--is being carefully investigated and that he does not believe that there is a plan for a large contraband of war materiel from neighboring country "although all theories are being investigated."

In addition, he reiterated that the government is still hoping that the guerrilla gro will seek the protection of the amnesty recently decreed in the country; however, tho who do not abide by it will be overcome by the army because one cannot yield to those want to disrupt order and the democratic institutions.

In conclusion, he stressed that the reappearance of guerrilla groups in certain areas implies that not all the guerrillas are willing to accept the amnesty. However, he noted that he trusts they will join democratic life.

PRESUMED GUERRILLAS SABOTAGE ECOPETROL PIPELINE

PA140238 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] A number of terrorist attacks have been launched on the oil pipeline between Puerto Berrio and Medellin near the towns of (Odobello) and Copacabana, causing crack in the pipeline and breaks through which gasoline has spilled.

A number of bombs have exploded at the pipeline, while other explosive devices have b deactivated by personnel of the 4th Brigade, based in Medellin.

Personnel of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, ECOPETROL, are repairing the line under the protection of personnel from the 4th Brigade, which has been staging a broa sweep of the area in an effort to locate the saboteurs, who appear to be members of a guerrilla cell of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC.

Because of the sabotage in the areas in which ECOPETROL produces crude, production ha been reduced by 3,300 barrels a day.

CHILEAN PAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT ROLDOS

PY152014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 15 Mar (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has changed the Peruvian Government with unleashing a two-pronged military and propagandistic aggression against his country, after the border clashes which took place in January.

"The huge Peruvian propaganda campaign through which Peru has charged that Ecuador is the aggressor is nothing but an attempt to provide support for its military offensive," Roldos said during a brief interview published here today by the daily LA TERCERA DE LA HORA. He added that Peru had perpetrated a military and propagandistic aggression.

In his statement to the Chilean daily, the Ecuadorean president reaffirmed prior statements to the effect that the armed clashes which took place in the Condor Mountain Range after 22 January were provoked by Peru.

Furthermore, Roldos rejected certain reports that Ecuadorean authorities have been torturing Peruvian citizens. He concluded by stating that "this has never been nor could it be the way in which Ecuador operates."

ARMED FORCES CHIEF: CHANCE OF NEW CLASHES UNLIKELY

PA101931 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] According to Vice Adm Raul Sorroza Encalada, chief of the armed forces' Joint Command, the military front has duly carried out its tasks and now hopes that the mechanisms implemented will develop normally.

Sorroza arrived in Quito and immediately went to report to the armed forces' Joint General Staff on the activities carried out in his role as head of the Ecuadorean military delegation.

According to the high-ranking officer, the possibility of new clashes between the Ecuadorean and Peruvian armed forces is disappearing, for the military institutions are serious and will fulfill the agreements reached with the presence of military observers from Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Chile.

He indicated that the most difficult part of the negotiations concerned the definition of positions which, due to historical reasons, were not in agreement. Nonetheless, there will be no new confrontations in the future because when the military institutions reach an agreement, they are always serious.

In the future, military observers from friendly countries will check the location of the two countries' forces so the governments can learn the conditions necessary for the fulfillment of these independent agreements, Sorroza said in conclusion.

MINISTER SAYS PERUVIAN BORDER MAY BE OPENED SOON

PA141428 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Mar 81

["Exclusive statement" to Voz de los Andes by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] The Ecuadoreans must recall that people do not have aversions toward one another and do not decide to go to war.

We would be wrong if we accused the Peruvian people of this latest adventure of the Government and Armed Forces of Peru. I believe that there is a wide gap between the feeling of the Peruvian people and the demagogic actions of a government or the warlike actions of the armed forces. The people of my country are not that way.

Meanwhile, our border towns are pointing out their needs. They are letting us know their feelings and aspirations. Therefore, I am frankly and categorically telling them that I favor the opening of the border because our border towns, the cities, the merchants and the farmers need the border transit and there is no reason to continue to demand sacrifices from this formidable border population which has displayed an exemplary attitude.

Naturally, the northern towns of Peru have been depending on Ecuadorean food and so forth. The truth is that there is no retailiation or hatred against the people there. The urgent and important thing to do is to reduce the concentration of the Peruvian military units and have the transit resumed in the area. However, we are not going to set any conditions for anybody. The border will probably be opened in the next few days and we will be very happy to learn that there is a commercial understanding among the people there.

SOVIET ENVOY DENIES ADVISERS AT PERUVIAN BORDER

PA121925 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Ecuador Dr Feliks Kovalev has told the Quito press that certain irresponsible persons are using the Ecuadorean press to hint that Soviet military advisers were with the Peruvian troops when the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border conflict broke out and throughout the belligerent actions. Such evil statements are false and seek to harm the friendly relations between the USSR and Ecuador, he added during the meeting with the reporters held at the Soviet Embassy.

Answering the reporters' questions, the Soviet ambassador said that his country is a firm believer of the peaceful solution of disputes, trying to eliminate the sources of friction, inasmuch as everything can be solved peacefully. We are pleased to see that the hostilities have ceased because all efforts should be made for the purpose of a better socio-economic development, the ambassador said. Peru has Soviet war materiel.

BRIEFS

LIQUID GAS MARKETED IN 1980--More than 99,000 metric tons of liquid gas were marketed here in 1980, a 28-percent increase in domestic demand compared to 1979. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 81 PA]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION EQUIPMENT--Ecuadorean Education Minister Dr Galo Garcia Feraud today signed an international agreement with a state enterprise of the GDR for the purchase of educational equipment worth $15 million. It was reported that 6 months ago Ecuador had signed a similar agreement with a Hungarian firm for equipment worth $12 million. The Ecuadorean Government is also studying offers from Spain, Canada, and England for purchasing additional equipment for the laboratories and workshops of the technical education program. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Mar 81 PA]

REPORTAGE ON PCM'S 19TH NATIONAL CONGRESS

Program Reforms

FL141504 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Mar (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican Communist Party [PCM] has made over 160 reforms and modifications to its statutes and programmatic political principles during the 19th National Congress under way here for the past 5 days. The congress has been described as very successful.

The PCM congress has changed, for instance, the rule allowing only one reelection of the Central Committee's secretary general: In other words, the PCM leader will not be able to hold office longer than 6 years.

In addition, the party will have room for different lines of thought, independently of any reduction in disciplinary sanctions in the statutes.

At the Political Thesis Commission, the PCM proposed the creation of political goals which in the short term may give the party more power.

Party members have said at the congress that the political climate in the country will become more agitated in the next few years and that the present PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] administration will be unable to control it.

The PCM's 350 national delegates this afternoon will discuss and approve, as the case may be, the reforms proposed by the commissions.

USSR, Cuban Statements

FL131528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City--The Soviet, Cuban and Japanese delegations to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico have accused the United States of endangering world peace.

Vladimir Lomonosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, criticized U.S. intervention in El Salvador in defense of the Christian Democratic-military junta.

For his part, Jose Felipe Carneado, member of party Central Committee and chief of the Cuban delegation invited to the Mexican communists' congress, condemned U.S. fascism, asserting that the Ronald Reagan administration is intensifying its interventionist actions in Central America--particularly in El Salvador--and throughout the Caribbean region.

German Delegate's Speech

AU131727 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 81 p 5

[ND dispatch from Mexico City: "Activities of Mexican Communists Appreciated: Alois Pisnik Underscored Affinity Between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Mexican Communist Party"]

[Text] Mexico City (ND)--Alois Pisnik [member of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee], who conveyed the SED's greetings at the 19th Congress of the Mexican Communist Party [MCP], stressed the Mexican communists' efforts "together with other progressive forces of the country to defend the interests of the worker class and to mobilize broad forces for a progressive social alternative for the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament."

The 10th SED Congress will define the further stretch of road fashioning socialist society in the GDR. In doing so, the SED will greatly benefit from the great wealth of experience of the CPSU and of other fraternal parties of the countries of real socialism.

In his congratulatory speech which was heard with great attention, Alois Pisnik stressed the international impact of the 26th CPSU Congress and underscored the importance of the new initiative of the Soviet Union to secure peace. The GDR communists are supporting this initiative.

The head of the SED delegation gave the assurance that the GDR is linked by the spirit of internationalism with all the strugglers against imperialist domination, for democracy and social progress and that it practices solidarity with all peoples involved in the liberation struggle in Latin America. On behalf of the SED Central Committee he wished the party congress success.

Earlier, Vladimir Lomonosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first foreign speaker, had conveyed the greetings of the Soviet communists to the CRM party congress.

Bulgarian CP's Message

AU131531 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico, 13 Mar (BTA correspondent)--A greetings message of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party to the congress of the Mexican Communist Party was read. The message says in part:

"The Bulgarian Communist Party is well acquainted with the revolutionary traditions of the Mexican Communist Party, the selfless struggle she has been waging since its establishment in defence of the vital interests of the working people, for true national independence, against imperialism and reaction".

"The Soviet country, which was the first to show what socialism means in practice, with its world-important and historical achievements and with the example it sets has exercised and continues to exercise the greatest possible positive impact on the development of the world revolutionary process and the change in the correlation of forces in favour of progress, peace and socialism. That is why the BCP has maintained and continues to maintain that the attitude to the CPSU and the USSR is a criterion of loyality to communist ideas".

The representative of the BCP stressed that the irresistible striving of the peoples for peace, progress and social justice is encountering the fierce resistance of imperialism, that the reactionary and militarist forces are trying to impose a turn from detente to tension, from peaceful coexistence to a dangerous confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of the nations fighting for national and social liberation, that the active support of the present Chinese leadership to these moves of imperialism is arousing concern.

At the same time the Bulgarian communists express their complete solidarity with the struggle of the oppressed and exploited peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Bulgarian Communist Party and all Bulgarian people are sharing the joy of the people of Nicaragua, Grenada and Afghanistan, who have won the right to free existence with their own blood. "We are confident that the just struggle of the patriots and democrats of Salvador, Guatemala, Chile and Paraguay will triumph--the struggle of all countries striving for true independence, democracy and social progress", the message reads further.

"Loyal to its international traditions and the bequests of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Communist Party will continue to make its contribution to rallying the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism".

The representative of the BCP expressed confidence that the fraternal ties and cooperation between the BCP and the Mexican Communist Party will continue to develop in the interest of the two countries' people, in defence of the world peace.

COSTA RICA

PROPOSED VISIT OF U.S. WARSHIPS SPARKS CONTROVERSY

Assembly Discusses Issue

PA131935 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 13 Mar (AFP)--Two U.S. warships that would reportedly be docking this week in Puerto Limon, on Costa Rica's Caribbean coast, will not be able to do so because the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly has not granted the required permission, it was learned here today.

Costa Rican laws specifiy that permission from congress if required for foreign military personnel or equipment to pass through or remain in national territory.

During yesterday's legislative session, the three deputies of the leftist People United coalition voiced their opposition to the warships' visit. The deputies managed to stall discussion of the requested permission until the closing of the session.

In this manner, when the sessions resume on Monday, the U.S. ships will have already passed by our coasts heading for other countries where they will carry out "friendly visits," the U.S. Embassy has explained here.

The ships, a military cargo ship and a cruiser with guided missiles, are carrying the commander of the Atlantic Fleet, Adm Harry Train, on this tour to several countries in the Caribbean.

Protests against the visit of U.S. military ships took place here this week, including a protest by the Costa Rican Educators Union (SEC).

In a note sent to the Legislative Assembly, the SEC said that "the presence of these ships could involve Costa Rica in political affairs which are definitely not opportune for the nation."

The SEC added: "We have always been opposed to all plans of militarizing the country, because an arms ideology clearly contradicts the feelings of all Costa Ricans."

Visit Canceled

PA141250 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Last night the deuties of the People United coalition paralyzed the Legislative Assembly plenary session by speaking for many hours so that there could be no voting on a permit necessary for a visit by U.S. warships.

The situation had practically been resolved since former Public Security Minister Arguedas le Franc had given permission for the warship's visit. Since the U.S. Navy canceled the trip to avoid problems, the communist deputies got their way after all since the North Americans warships will not be coming.

We received a communique from the U.S. Embassy this afternoon announcing the cancellation of the visit by the U.S. naval ships because the Legislative Assembly did not vote on the permit. U.S. Embassy spokesmen have noted that, contrary to what the Marxist-Leninists think, the United States has no plan to station any ships in Costa Rica.

The U.S. Embassy has noted that it very much regrets not being able to make the planned trip because of the communists.

Last night, several Unity Party deputies, such as Mario Romero, Hubert Rojas and Gerardo Bolanos, made statements noting that the United States is our friend and ally. They said that it is inadmissible that three communist deputies could claim to represent something they do not represent.

As leader of the Unity Party bloc, Rojas said that democratic deputies must demand that the People United deputies respect what the majority says.

Former Minister Echeverria Brealey has noted that military ships or planes from another nation can enter the country with the authorization of the Public Security Ministry but without a permit from the Legislative Assembly when the visiting ships have no weapons.

Because of the communists there was no voting on permission for a visit by the U.S. ships, but the situation was close to being resolved since the Public Security Ministry had authorized the entrance of the ships because they have no weapons.

PU Leader Comments

PA151445 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Deputies of the People United [PU] coalition defended national dignity. There are wornout politicians who apparently are not aware of the danger hovering over Central America as a result of the North Americans' actions. Reagan's statements about intervening militarily in Central America reveal the threat.

The following is a statement by PU leader Arnoldo Ferreto about the declarations of Jose Figueres in which Figueres criticizes the action of PU deputies on the issue of the permit granted to U.S. ships. Here is Arnoldo Ferreto:

[Begin recording] What is infuriating is not the fact that a group of Legislative Assembly deputies has defend national sovereignty, national dignity and national institutionality by objecting to U.S. warships docking in Puntarenas. What is infuriating is that there are wornout or ignorant politicians who do not want to see--or appear not to see--the grave danger hovering not only over Central America as a whole, but also over our own country.

The repeated statements by high officials of Ronald Reagan's government, including the president of the republic himself, in which they boast about their intent to intervene militarily in Central America, definitely pointing to El Salvador and Nicaragua, prove that Costa Ricans of all persuasions, of all the parties, must unite if we wish to preserve independence, sovereignty and peace in our country.

The deputies of the PU bloc wrote a glorious page of national history the day before yesterday and what is infuriating is that there has not been a chorus of support from all the politicians and parties that boast they are patriots, praising and applauding the deputies who objected to the staining of national sovereignty and the threat to our independence itself with the presence of U.S. warships in our ports.

U.S. warships have nothing to do here. They threaten Central America, Nicaragua, El Salvador and in this last case, they not only threaten, but daily increase their hateful intervention to impose a genocidal regime on the sister people of El Salvador. [end recording]

Carazo Approves Visit

PA150208 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Excerpt] U.S. warships have permission to come. Carazo says permission was granted and the assembly received it to ratify it. The arrival of warships does not violate the constitution. The ships may come whenever they wish, says Carazo. Communist deputies are following international strategy. Solidarity commitments cannot allow deputies to block friendship. Communists that were the cause of a breakdown of parliamentary activity will arrive tonight and there will be a special event tomorrow in the city of Limon. President Carazo now discusses the permission granted for these warships to visit Costa Rica:

[Begin recording] [Carazo] The ships may come whenever they please because there is definitely nothing against their coming. If they want to come tomorrow, we gave them permission and the Legislative Assembly is debating the ratification. We sent it in good time so they could debate it and vote on it before the ships arrive.

[Question] Does the constitution say permission must be given in advance?

[Carazo] The constitution says it must be known. Time is very important in the effect on things. I think it is very important for us to become aware that the Legislative Assembly must resolve things in time. The deputies were the first to express this. I consider that our international commitments to solidarity, peace and friendship with all nations stand in the way of a small group of deputies blocking us from being the generous friends of all those who visit us.

[Question] Don Rodrigo, some people want to know why the deputies of the People United coalition bloc oppose the arrival of two U.S. ships and have said nothing about the visit to Costa Rica of a large delegation of Soviets.

[Carazo] Well, really, the communists have an international which they serve and they always serve the common interest of imperialism. So from this point of view they are doing their duty. [end recording]

Permission Withdrawn

PA151623 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Last night the Government Council canceled permission for the visit of the U.S. warships that were to arrive at Limon Port this morning.

Although President Rodrigo Carazo said yesterday afternoon that the executive branch had granted this permission and that they could arrive whenever they wanted, it was considered that it was not advisable to enter into a conflict with the Legislative Assembly.

The attorney general's office indicated that the ships will not be able to anchor and disembark at Costa Rican ports as long as the assembly does not ratify this permission.

All the activities that the U.S. Embassy had planned for the crew of the U.S.S. Josephus Daniels and the U.S.S. Spiegel Grove were suspended last night because of the decision made during the Government Council session.

The crews of the two warships were to carry out cultural and sports activities at Limon Port for 2 days, as this was a good will visit, U.S. Embassy spokesmen reported.

Solidarity Network Report

PA131845 San Jose Cadena Internacional de Solidaridad in Spanish 0530 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Via Managua Radio Sandino]

[Text] The Pentagon operation will cover Costa Rica. Two U.S. Navy warships will anchor at Limon Port, on the Costa Rican Bay located in the Caribbean coast, from 14 to 17 March. These ships are the U.S. missile cruiser U.S.S. Josephus Daniels and the speciali cargo ship U.S.S. Spiegel Grove which can unload on any beach when there are not adequate facilities for its maneuvers.

In addition to the Costa Rican port, the ships, which will be involved in a 1-month training voyage, will visit Cartagena, Colombia; Willemstad, Curacao; La Guaira, Venezuela; St Lucia; Dominica and Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic.

It was reported in this capital that Adm Harry D. Train II, commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic fleet, will be aboard the U.S.S. Josephus Daniels when the warship arrives in Costa Rica.

The report on the arrival of the U.S. naval ships became public at a time when the Pentagon is holding the largest naval concentration of the world in Caribbean waters. This naval concentration involves 48 ships, including the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Nimitz, a nuclear aircraft carrier.

The Washington administration is using the Readex 1-81 war maneuvers to justify the maritime display off the coast of Puerto Rico, an island strategically located near Cuba and in direct line of the Nicaraguan beaches. Ever since these maneuvers started, almost simultaneously with Operation Blackhawk IV directed by the U.S. Southern Command in the Panama Canal, spokesmen of the democratic and revolutionary sectors of the Central American isthmus have been stressing that these operations are a general rehearsal for a possible open and massive invasion of the region, especially of El Salvador.

Moreover, the same spokesmen noted that the naval concentration in Caribbean waters is serving as a pressure tactic against the Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments.

Regarding this, it must be noted that together with the threats of the Reagan administration to double, this time militarily and the blockade against the Caribbean nation, rumors have been circulating over the past few weeks regarding a possible large-scale invasion of Nicaraguan territory by the Honduran Government. These reports stressed that in case this aggression against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process occurred, the U.S. Navy ships would block the maritime routes between Havana and Managua so that the Nicaraguan Government could not receive any help to defend its national sovereignty.

CARAZO, U.S. CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

PA150217 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[William Cespedes report from the Presidency]

[Excerpts] President Carazo met for 2 hours with U.S. Congressmen David Edward Bonior, Democrat, and Robert W. Davis, Republican, both from Michigan. The U.S. congressmen arrived in this country last night. They are on a trip to Central American countries to analyze the political situation.

In Costa Rica's case, they talked to President Carazo both about Costa Rican economic and political affairs and about bilateral relations with the United States. However, they did not overlook the concern of both the United States and Costa Rica over what is happening in El Salvador.

Tomorrow morning Bonior and Davis will continue their trip to Honduras and later will return to the United States. They said they were traveling on their own initiative to observe the general political situation in Central America.

Meanwhile, President Carazo, who returned this morning from Panama where he participated last night in the opening of the David international fair, said he had held a meeting with President Royo and that they had discussed several issues among which are the following, as Carazo himself reports to Radio Reloj:

[Begin recording] [in progress] ...chance to discuss various issues of real interest with President Royo: first, to resume the conversations with regard to (?trucks), which will be done on 18 March in David, where the two committees will meet. We then discussed a border integration program, which also will be done [as heard] on that date and at the same time the organization of a chamber of compensation to compensate there [break in recording] commercial transactions of Costa Rica and Panama. [end recording]

CARAZO DISCUSSES PROPOSAL WITH SALVADORAN OFFICIAL

PA131519 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has said that it was a pleasure to receive the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister and to hear him explain his government's stand regarding the Costa Rican proposal. The deputy foreign minister said that the Salvadoran leaders like this idea.

Carazo said that the Salvadoran Government agrees with the proposed idea, despite the fact that the press distorted this mission reporting it as an OAS intervention which is not true. They are proposing a way which seeks a peaceful solution to the conflict, President Carazo added. [as heard]

Asked if this would mean calling foreign ministers and other officials to consultation, if the Salvadoran Government accepted his idea, Carazo said that it wouldn't because no formula has been suggested. He noted that any formula suggested would run the same risk of being misinterpreted by the people who want the solution to such a complex problem be based on a specific answer.

Carazo said that peace in El Salvador is the main goal of all Central Americans, adding that what is occurring in El Salvador is not pleasant. He noted that he believes that a positive groundwork has been laid to work toward this goal.

Regarding a short-term solution to the Salvadoran conflict, President Carazo said that a long time will be needed to restore the situation to normal in El Salvador.

In conclusion, the president noted that the Costa Ricans must be aware that it is not possible to solve this serious problem in a short time, adding that Central America is a unity of which we are a part; therefore, we must view these matters with seriousness and responsibility.

SALVADORANS ARRESTED, PROPAGANDA CONFISCATED

PA151434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Officials of the Public Security Ministry arrested several Salvadorans outside the Oriental Garden and confiscated a large quantity of subversive propaganda. The arrest of these Salvadorans will lead to an investigation of the activities being conducted in our territory by guerrilla movements, especially those of Central American guerrilla movements. Details of this report will be supplied by the minister of public security at a news conference on Monday, the police announced.

'STORMING' OF SALVADORAN REFUGEE CAMP PROBED

PA142142 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The so-called Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America has announced that it is looking into the activities of the Costa Rican authorities who unexpectedly stormed the Salvadoran refugee center at Paso Ancho yesterday afternoon. According to the members of this organization, our authorities not only acted discourteously but also detained our or five refugees, apparently without any justification. For this reason an investigation is being conducted.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE, OTHER ISSUES

13 Mar News Conference

PA150405 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1236 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Excerpt of news conference by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, held on 13 March at the presidential palace--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Robin (Ross), NBC. Some of us have spoken with the archbishop and he said he thinks the only solution to the conflict is through negotiations between the left and the government. He also said he still believes this can happen and this is the way the situation should be solved. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I share the concern. I have spoken with the archbishop about the country's problems and I believe his position is that a political solution should be found. I do disagree with his proposal for a negotiated government. I believe this is an error. This would distort fundamental objectives. This is a government of objectives, not of persons. The objective is to guide the country to democracy. Therefore, what we can negotiate is the objectives, not the persons. We have committed ourselves to carry certain objectives forth and we are prepared to find the way for the democratization process.

In other words, we have proposed a dialogue that would include all those who want democracy, who are prepared to accept the rules of democratic life. Just imagine what a government would be that would include the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and Guillermo Ungo on one side and on the other, the army, the right and us. This would be a return to the first government junta, where there was no way out and no objective could be reached because each one's objective was opposed by the others. No benefit can be derived from such a situation.

[Question] Eduardo Vasquez Baker, ASSOCIATED PRESS. Mr Duarte, what aid is El Salvador expecting from the United States? What is the mission of the group of U.S. congressmen who reportedly will be arriving today? And are you planning to be a presidential candidate in the next elections?

[Answer] I believe the world knows what our position has been toward international aid. We believe the country needs aid in various sectors. I have said this before. The aid must be general and not for certain sectors. The idea is not to secure military aid while ignoring the economic effects of the problems we are facing. This is not a matter of accepting economic aid that would solve the balance of payments problem but that would leave the country unarmed. So several factors must be taken into consideration, including the political factor. We have asked the world and the democratic countries of the world to give us the opportunity to lead the country to a democratic process.

There is much skepticism in the world regarding the work we are doing. Many people expect an immediate solution. We believe a problem as serious as the one being endured by this country cannot be solved overnight. For this reason, we are asking for an opportunity to be able to lead the country to democracy.

Immediately after World War II the United States gave the European countries that had just emerged from fascism and nazism the opportunity to be able to find a democratic path. As a result we have now a democratic Europe. We are asking for the opportunity to lead our country on the path of democracy.

The second question was on the visit of congressmen. We know groups of congressmen make trips to get a basis for their decisions. Apparently, there are two groups of congressmen coming to El Salvador. The first is a group of congressmen who deal with foreign relations. They are coming on an inspection visit to see things personally. I don't think anyone can make important decisions, such as the ones that the U.S. Congress must make, based only on news reports. I believe a responsible person must visit the place personally and find his answers personally. I believe this is the reason for this tour. I imagine they want to talk with some sectors and they have asked for a meeting with me and I will speak with them with pleasure. I think this is the reason for this visit. I believe they have a right to know what is happening in the country. For this reason we have always asked all the governments of the world to come here to see things so that they will know what the truth is and so that they can make their own judgment and are not influenced by anyone.

The third question is on domestic policy problems. I believe that at this moment the country should not worry about this. I think the most important things at this moment is to pull the country out of the situation it is enduring. I have accepted that task. I have come to help solve the problem, to make my contribution so the country may pull out of the situation it faces. I will some day have the satisfaction of being able to say I have accomplished my mission. I made this oath in Santa Marta, at the tomb of Simon Bolivar. It is my aspiration to return there to tell Bolivar: Mission accomplished.

[Question] Rene Contreras, ANSA. Mr President, continuing with the dialogue issue, I would like to know if there is a specific country where this dialogue can be carried out. The second question is whether or not there is a list of subjects that can be discussed and matters that cannot be discussed between the parties that would participate in the dialogue. The third question is: Are there government sectors opposed to this kind of dialogue?

[Answer] I believe this is a dialogue among Salvadorans to solve Salvadoran problems. For this reason, it is obvious that the dialogue must take place in El Salvador, among Salvadorans. This would be ideal. Of course, if this is not possible we would have to think of other alternatives, but these would be secondary. The primary course would be for Salvadorans to face a Salvadoran problem.

I have already mentioned the basic conditions for this dialogue. It would be to discuss the democratic process. We believe this is the task, the way out. This is based on the fact that at this moment no can can say he is the solve representative of, or spokesman for, the people. No one can claim that. Therefore, the only one who can claim that is the people themselves, through the expression of their sovereign will. No one can clain he represents the people because that is not true. He must earn such a position through the expression of the people's will.

We don't want negotiations among minorities. The people, the majority, should be the ones to decide the road to the future. We are opposed to minority governments, regardless of who is in the government. For this reason, we say we are a transition government and that as such our only political goal is to open possibilities so that the country, the Salvadorans, may freely elect their government leaders, their future.

Therefore, the dialogue must be based on the democratic process. There are soctors that don't want this. That is obvious. We have been speaking about the dialogue for a year, and for a year the leftist sectors have been saying no because they felt strong, because they thought they could seize power, because they thought they would not have to talk. You remember the insulting phrases Companero Guillermo Ungo, Salvadoran Guillermo Ungo, used, even against me, throughout the world. He said so many things that even his quality as a human being was tarnished.

However, he was expressing a feeling of power. After 10 January things apparently changed for them and they have shown a tendency to make a dialogue possible. This has forced the extreme left to look for ways to see how it can agree to talk. This is why, although they continue saying no to a dialogue, they are looking for other positions and other influences to get something that will benefit them.

I believe this is bad because they are not trying to solve the problems of the country, of the Salvadorans, but instead are trying to see what they can get or what positions they can secure. This is not the way to a dialogue. I believe the left does not want a dialogue, that it opposes a dialogue and that therefore they are mocking it the same way they mock the amnesty.

I believe you know, and you have even written, what these gentlemen do regarding the amnesty. They do into towns and start shooting in the streets and shouting about celebrating the additional 30 days of amnesty that they have been given. Such mockery shows that they are not taking this seriously, that they are not interested in solving the problems of the country and that they are only interested in terrorism, in gangsterism, and do not respect the Salvadoran people.

There are other sectors who don't want a dialogue. These are the sectors of the extreme right. In the newspapers today there was a page-long advertisement by a sector opposed to a dialogue. They ask: Dialogue for what? What for? Not for them, of course. They want to recover their privileges. They want to impose conditions that would call only for totalitarian solutions. If you read that position published today you will see how at the same time they attack the government. They praise the army because they are trying to weaken the country's stability. This is done only by persons who don't want the well-being of the people.

Therefore, from this point of view the ultraright sectors will never agree to a dialogue, to negotiations, to a political solution. They will never agree to holding elections. When election time comes, you will see them filling pages with advertisements against participation in the elections.

So here you have those who are opposed to a dialogue--the extreme right and the extreme left. All the time.

[Question] Ricardo Medina, EFE. Mr President, regarding what you have just said about the right, could it be possible that this general offensive by the right could somehow benefit the middle-of-the-road position of the Christian Democrats and contribute to the idea that the only democrats in the country are the Christian Democrats?

[Answer] Could you repeat that, please?

[Question] This general offensive of the right at the political level that says "no" to a dialogue and includes the possibility of a coup d'etat--could this contribute to the idea that the only democrats in El Salvador are the Christian Democrats?

[Answer] I don't think so. They could be reasoning that way. I agree with you that it is possible that this is the way they see it. They could also believe they have to place themselves in an opposition position to see if that way they could obtain economic backing or popular backing to create a political party. That is possible. But this is what democracy is all about. This is the important factor in a democratic process--that sectors that do not agree with the government should speak out this way--so we are not worried about that.

My answer is with regard to the dialogue specifically. It does not refer to the positions of sectors in the country that have every right to disagree with the government. I personally respect all positions in disagreement because I believe there is room for this in the democratic process.

There is no democracy if there is no opposition. There is no democracy without mutual respect, and it is government leaders who should be the first to show respect.

Foreign Debt, Majano

PA140239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2008 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadorn Christian Democratic government junta, today said he will not negotiate for the government with the leftist opposition front, but that he is willing to hold talks for a democratic solution to the Salvadoran problem.

Duarte said that "the left does not want any dialogue because it maintains its militarist and aoorgant attitude with which they launched the final offensive last January."

Regarding El Salvador's refusal of OAS mediation in the Salvadoran conflict, Duarte said "that this is not the time to ask for OAS help because its mechanism does not function at these moments of the Salvadoran situation."

Regarding the Salvadoran foreign debt, Duarte said: "I do not have the exact figures, but I can say they are very low as to the country's capacity to pay."

"El Salvador," he added, "could repay debts 20 or 30 times higher, if they are used for productive activities under normal conditions."

Asked about Col Adolfo Majano's real situation, Duarte said:

"Majano was arrested in Guatemala for entering that country illegally and afterwards he was deported to El Salvador."

Majano has not been presented to the public because he had not committed a common crime but a military violation. That is why we cannot say that he was captured; he was arrested and a military judge will rule on his case, Duarte explained.

Arms Traffic, Democratization

PA140342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Mar (AFP)--Napoleon Duarte, president of the junta of the Government of El Salvador, today agreed with the U.S. State Department that the flow of weapons through Nicaragua to the Salvadoran guerrillas has diminished in the past few days but has not stopped.

Duarte affirmed that the arms traffic from Nicaragua had persisted despite the government's official protest on 10 occasions to the Sandinist authorities. He noted that the finding of new types of weapons in the hands of the rebels in the past few weeks indicates that the flow of weapons has continued.

Regarding the electoral process and political democratization announced here, Duarte affirmed that the Communist Party could participate "if it wanted to accept the rules of democratic play."

The president added that these rules basically signify respect for the constitution and the precepts of "nonanarchy and nonantidemocracy."

"Nonanarchy," Duarte explained, "means they must lay down their arms, because according to the constitution only the army of the republic can exist."

Also, the president said he shared the view of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting arc bishop of San Salvador, on the need to find a politiccal and not a military solution the conflict in the country.

Nevertheless, he noted that he rejects his suggestion that negotiations be establishe with the rebel groups and agreement be reached to share in the government "because th is a government of objectives and not of persons."

He said the objectives are to take the country to democratization and added that he i opposed to an eventual negotiation of government posts because "it is the people who choose their government through free elections."

Mediation, Negotiation

LD131659 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 9 Mar 81 p 4

[Wynold Verweij undated San Salvador interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleo Duarte: "President Duarte Rejects Mediation in Civil War"]

[Excerpt] [Question] At the end of last week you appointed a commission of three cit to review the electoral laws. What is your further timetable for elections?

[Answer] I expect the commission to have completed its work in 6 months, by the end the year at the latest. As far as I am concerned elections could be held immediately thereafter.

[Question] When?

[Answer] In January 1982.

[Question] What do you expect to come from the role Europe is playing?

[Answer] The Europeans' sole impression is that El Salvador is a system of murder an repression and that the role of the military confirms that we have a totalitarian reg

This is not true; it is absolutely unfair. Since 15 October 1979 (the date of the revolution) the army itself has been working on the process of democratization so tha people will finally be able to choose their own course. We ask of Europe a little unde standing of and belief in what we are doing here. Have you recovered from nazism and fascism yet?

[Question] But have you not had a little understanding from Europe? You could have b sitting round the table now in Bonn with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher.

[Answer] I had a positive interest in meeting Mr Genscher but I could not leave here because of the situation.

[Question] And what about Willy Brandt's initiative to bring you and FDR Chairman Guillermo Ungo together?

[Answer] The Brandt initiative has not won any support anywhere and was only a politi stunt. We do not negotiate with Ungo because his party would only isolate El Salvado They have even misused the church and the Red Cross to this end. They even have conta in Europe to cause confusion in the matter. The extreme left only wants to create one power sphere.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON AID, ELECTIONS

PA132138 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Mar 81

[News conference held on 10 March in San Salvador by Salvadoran Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]
[Answer] What do you know about Colonel Majano? That he is under arrest, right? I can confirm that he is under arrest.

[Question] Can you tell us where he is?
[Answer] [Words indistinct] safe and sound with the military corps.

[Question] Will he be sentenced to death for [words indistinct]?
[Answer] No. Don't think we will reach... [interrupted by questioner]

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] No, no, no. Don't think we are in that [word indistinct]. Furthermore, I take the opportunity to tell you that at no time have we thought of vengeance or of a vendetta against Colonel Majano. By no means. We are proceeding legally and I repeat that in a few days you will have a reply. Concerning his welfare, I want to tell you that he is alright, in perfectly good health. We had a chance to see him.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I think we all know the basis for that. It has been mentioned many times but we can repeat it. The weapons are coming into El Salvador from Cuba and other countries via Nicaragua. This has been fully confirmed. It is a chain and it even has someone's approval because you have had the opportunity to hear people who have seen the weapons in storage facilities used exclusively for stuff coming to El Salvador.

About the presence of U.S. Navy units, I think that is a normal and routine occurrence in several parts of the world but as long as they are not within our territorial jurisdiction, I think they are acting properly and we have no reason to be against that.

Any armed force in the world prepares itself, anticipates things. That is the armed forces' raison d'etre regarding equipment. It has to anticipate [words indistinct]. We solved it by ourselves, without anybody's help. We didn't receive a single bullet or rifle [words indistinct] the needs exist, if others get weapons, equip themselves, and receive assistance. Therefore, even in peacetime, the armed institutions must have foresight. The United States itself has foresight and so should we because we are involved in a conflict which as you know is not over. It continues and I think it is the obligation [words indistinct] of the armed forces to plan ahead and that is why we are requesting military assistance.

But I want to clarify that we didn't ask for that assistance yesterday or after 10 January. We asked for it several months ago. Do you know why? Because we foresaw what was going to happen and we were not mistaken, and time has proved that we were right because what we foresaw occurred and that is why we struggled. That is why we fought. That is why we are now anticipating things and that is why we have asked for military assistance.

However, understand this well: We have asked for military assistance in the form of advice and equipment but never for foreign combatants to come here because, as I told you at the beginning, we are the armed forces of a poor, developing, small nation with a lot of dignity. We don't want any foreigner to come here to solve our problems but we want moral support. We want other nations' understanding, not just the understanding of the U.S. Government, but of the American people as well. We want them to understand and to realize what is really happening in El Salvador and not what they have been made to believe through international propaganda which has been orchestrated and manipulated to mar the prestige of the armed institution, the government and El Salvador.

[Question] [Words indistinct] U.S. advisers in the country [words indistinct]?
[Answer] I'll be glad to. Right now we have exactly 36 U.S. advisers with tasks [words indistinct] we didn't have pilots. Now we have pilots and with foresight we will have to train [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] No, of course not. But in the current situation in El Salvador [words indistinct] not so much as concerns the organizing of the election but what I wanted to tell you about the guarantee that the Salvadoran Armed Forces will give so that the election will be really free in every sense of the word and the people can really choose their rulers. That is our historic commitment to El Salvador, and we believe and feel certain that along with that we will be telling the people that we have kept our promise. That's what we want and let's hope, God willing [words indistinct], we want, as I have repeated many times, foreign intervention. Let them come and intervene here [words indistinct] the free election that the armed forces is going to guarantee.

In the context of the current law--by the way, a new one has to be enacted--if the members of the military want to cast their ballots as much as possible we plan to keep the military in service [words indistinct] that's what we want. It will depend on the new law that is drawn up but this is something that we want so there won't be any partiality on the part of the military toward any political faction. By not voting, we would probably be eliminated from the political parties and so [words indistinct] their gangsterism and so on, instead of bullets, use votes. Do you know why? Because [words indistinct] indeed whether what they say about having support is true because the people cannot be wrong and the people are going to say what they want. Then the question is: Why are they so scared of votes? Is there a logical reason for that? We say don't fear votes. If it is true that you believe and feel certain that you are being supported, don't be afraid of votes. The truth will be known at the ballot box and that's what the armed forces is going to ensure.

[Question] Will there be leftist parties or will they have to change to democratic principles?
[Answer] Democratic because that's what the constitution says.

[Question] Then, the left is not democratic.
[Answer] [Words indistinct] an attitude unbecoming of us. There is an organization that decides what is going to be done based on the constitution. We will simply ensure a free election. Those things pertain to other sectors and not solely to the military.

[Question] But then, if the leftist groups wanted to participate in the elections, they would have to [words indistinct] and join a democratic party [words indistinct]?
[Answer] It would not be the first time they have done this. They always claim to be democratic. This would be the umpteenth time they have done this, and not only in our country. In many countries, they always present themselves as democratic parties. But we all know they are anti-democratic. However, this is a relative condition of decision [as heard], which, I repeat, is not for the military to decide.

[Question] Mr Minister, [words indistinct] of the present government and [words indistinct] have recently said that this [word indistinct] have guaranteed up to now honest elections and that, on the contrary, many times have acted in a manner that the results of the elections have not been (?held as valid). Who will now guarantee the new elections? What has happened in the armed forces that it will now promise the people and the world that the results of these new elections will be guaranteed?
[Answer] Yes of course, with pleasure.

[Question] Please excuse me.
[Answer] No, I like it when questions like that are asked. It is a very important question and the answer is also relatively important. And you know why? Because in previous times, the ones who offered the guarantees were the presidents and not the armed forces. Because in the past the armed forces were never consulted on what president they wanted or who they could put in, although apparently, there was an attempt to do that.

Now, however, the feelings of the chiefs and officers of the armed forces are one; they all have the same opinion. That is what we want and we are determined to do it. That is why with broad popular support we are making this commitment.

Before, I repeat, it was not the armed forces who said so. It was said by the presidents, on behalf of the armed forces. In this country, even an agrarian transformation project was (?carried out) on behalf of the armed forces, without even having consulted the armed forces. And on behalf of the armed forces, this agrarian transformation project was abolished--I am speaking of other times--on behalf of the armed forces which were never consulted in the first place. This is evidence of what I am trying to tell you, that is, that now the entire armed forces are saying it, whereas before only the president who said so.

[Question] [Words indistinct] of military elected by military?
[Answer] No sir, no sir. We have never elected any president nor have we ever been consulted regarding the election of any president. Let it be clearly established. Perhaps that is the erroneous impression given abroad, that we, the military, have chosen the presidents. That is not true. We have never even been consulted about who we wanted to be a candidate; therefore, we cannot be held responsible for something in which we really had no direct participation.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I do not remember, but there have been [word indistinct] I really could not say that. But not that much, not to say that there is one every day. [laughter]

[Question] Colonel, must the groups raised up in arms surrender immediately and turn in their weapons in order to participate in the elections?
[Answer] Yes, I think that is necessary because even under the present circumstances of the country, I assure you that the people are going to vote, regardless of the conditions. We are almost sure of that, and let us hope that this will be the case. The people want a final solution to this great problem in El Salvador, and as you are well aware, this problem has acquired international dimensions.

[Question] Mr Minister, why haven't the armed forces presented the evidence of foreign participation in Salvadoran affairs, that is, among the guerrillas on Salvadoran soil? In (?1969), the bodies of mercenaries were found and displayed at the Salvadoran Social Security Institute. I am concerned because yesterday afternoon I talked with two persons who came from San Vicente and they told me they had seen not just one or two or five, but many blacks dead in the plains of Tecoluca and other places. Therefore, it seems to me that this is negligence or lack of time. Time should be taken to show this evidence, which is very important for those of us who work in the national and international media. In other words, it would give us an opportunity--exciting for those of us who work in the media--to take a picture of four or five blacks or blond men and say they are the evidence. From a journalistic point of view, this is an opportunity that is being taken away from us. Do you have an answer for this?
[Answer] Of course, with pleasure. In the first place, to present evidence, it is not enough that the dead have characteristic features; their identity must be proven. Right now, that is very difficult to do because these people who are working there or are mercenaries do not carry identification papers. They can never be properly identified. That is why we cannot present them as evidence.

Some have been captured. We have captured Nicaraguans, Costa Ricans, Mexicans, and many other foreign nationals. There is evidence of foreign nationals' participation. I agree with you. In the latest clash in Conchagua, there were many dead with those characteristics, but--you must understand--it is very difficult to fully identify these individuals, legally. Well, thank you.

FDR'S RAFAEL MENJIVAR: NO NEGOTIATION WITH DUARTE

LD131701 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Jean Paul Harthoz interview with Rafael Menjivar, economist, former rector of the University of San Salvador and spokesman for the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front: "El Salvador: the Left's Conditions for a Negotiated Solution to the Conflict"]

[Text] Mexico City, March--Is there a negotiated solution for the Salvadoran conflict? For several days now the theme of mediation has been in fashion, though nobody really knows how the two sides could come to an understanding. To gain a better idea of the Salvadoran opposition's objectives, we interviewed Rafael Menjivar, economist, former rector of the University of San Salvador and spokesman for the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), in Mexico. Linked with the most powerful organization, the popular bloc, Menjivar was invited to take part in a meeting organized in Bonn by the Social Democratic Party of Germany's Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

[Question] On what conditions will you agree to negotiate?
[Answer] On 13 January of this year, the FDR agreed to negotiate and for that reason we sent a delegate to the American Embassy in Honduras. But even though the initiative had come from the United States, our delegate was shown the door. Thus the FDR is willing to negotiate, except on two points: We refuse to talk with President Duarte since he has no power. The proof? It is the U.S. Government which has launched a diplomatic offensive in Europe and Latin America in the name of the Salvadoran Government. We also refuse to leave the army structures intact. In fact it is impossible for serious elections to be organized with the army as it is.

[Question] Don't you fear that the Socialist International's offer of mediation heralds a certain alienation between the social democrats and the Salvadoran opposition?
[Answer] The European social democrats will not budge. Europe refuses to be a junior ally of the United States. As for Willy Brandt, we know he will not have dealings with the junta and that he will do nothing behind our backs.

[Question] How do you view the attitude of some Costa Rican social democrats who criticized the "communist influence" within the FDR?
[Answer] This statement is inspired by election motives. The National Liberation Party, a member of the Socialist International, has to face up to a conservative coalition which is seeking to lure dissident sectors away from it.

[Question] Is the FDR ready to negotiate because it considers the January offensive was a failure?
[Answer] From the military viewpoint, the offensive, which was only the first phase of a general offensive and not the final offensive as some people said, achieved its tactical aims. We have reinforced our rearguard and dispersed the army. We have even managed to create certain divisions within the enemy forces.

Having said that, it must be admitted that though local uprisings did take place, the big urban centers like San Salvador and San Miguel did not follow because we did not give their strike movement sufficient military support. On the second day of the offensive people returned to work to avoid being victims of repression. That does not mean that we have lost the support of the people, still less that the government has increased its popular support.

[Question] Nevertheless, the junta maintains it is winning support, particularly thanks to the agrarian reform.
[Answer] It cannot be denied that there has been an agrarian reform, but it no way aims to break the power of the oligarchy and redistribute wealth better. On the contrary, it is based on a political and military concept whose aim is to displace the organized peasantry and create strategic villages as in Vietnam during Operation Phoenix. The peasants who fill the refugee camps come precisely from the areas where the agrarian reform is being carried out.

Moreover, the reform has only affected 2 percent of the coffee-growing land--that is, it has in no way affected the oligarchy's power base. Finally, the granting of land to small farmers is a matter of minute plots (1 hectare per peasant) and is still not legalized by any property deed.

COLONEL MAJANO'S WHEREABOUTS, STATUS DISCLOSED

PA152114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1851 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--ACAN-EFE learned today that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, is under arrest at the national police garrison in San Salvador.

According to reports, Colonel Majano has been held there since 16 February.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the government revolutionary junta, recently said that Majano "is being kept at a garrison of one of the security organizations and that he had not been presented publicly because his military records are being analyzed in secret."

According to the source that disclosed Colonel Majano's whereabouts, he has been waiting almost a month to face a court-martial.

The source added that "Colonel Majano wants to be tried as soon as possible and to be given the opportunity to defend himself publicly."

In addition, the source noted that "Majano maintains that he did not carry out the military order transferring him to Spain as military attache at the Salvadoran Embassy only because it was given to him verbally by his comrades on the junta and not in writing, as the situation called for."

U.S. MILITARY ADVISERS REPORTEDLY NUMBER 60

PA151731 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2114 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--In addition to the marines in charge of security at the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, the number of U.S. military officers collaborating with the Salvadoran Armed Forces, which are engaged in a hard struggle against the leftist guerrillas, is now 60.

The largest group is composed of 15 "Green Berets" from the U.S. bases located in the Panama Canal area. The "Green Berets" are in charge of training small infantry combat groups.

There are also 12 technicians and 2 pilots in charge of training the Salvadoran Air Force in the maintenance and use of the six new helicopters that the United States recently provided to the Salvadoran Army.

The so-called Military Group is composed of 12 men who do not leave the embassy but who provide administrative, communications and logistical support to the rest of the U.S. advisers in El Salvador.

Ten U.S. military officers are in charge of directly advising the Salvadoran high command at the Salvadoran Armed Forces general staff.

Five naval advisers collaborate with the Salvadoran Navy. They carry out their work in the port of La Union, in the Gulf of Fonseca, which is shared by Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.

Finally, there are four U.S. military officers listed as diplomats and accredited as U.S. military attaches in El Salvador. This adds up to a total of 60 officers in addition to the marines in charge of embassy security, whose number has not been disclosed by the U.S. Embassy spokesman in El Salvador.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Attack on Freight Train

PA132357 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Mar 81 pp 3, 21

[Excerpts] San Vicente--The third attack on the Salvadoran National Railroad [FENADESAL] left losses estimated at 1.5 million colones. Train No 851 was derailed and set on fire yesterday at km 170 near the Negro Bridge.

According to authorities, the incident occurred at 1005 in the same place where another FENADESAL train was attacked on 28 February.

Most of the damage was to the engine, worth 1 million colones, and to two cars carrying 500 sacks of coffee to Entrerios, from where they would be taken to Cutuco for export.

This is the third attack that has caused large economic losses to the railroad. The first occurred on 13 February in La Joya, near Tecoluca. The second was on 28 February in the aforementioned location. No one was killed or wounded during yesterday's attack.

Train Attack, Clashes

PA132347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0045 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--At noon today guerrillas dynamited the train in the small town of Santa Gertrudis, 62 km east of San Salvador. One of four cars was derailed and the other three were set on fire, including the one carrying unprocessed coffee. There were no casualties in this incident, although the train was carrying some passengers to La Union.

In the locality of San Miguel Tepezontes, south of San Salvador, guerrillas attacked the home of some civilian patrolmen and killed three of them.

A heavy clash between guerrillas and armed civilian patrolmen took place in El Jicaro Canton, Chalatenango Department, 63 km north of San Salvador. Four patrolmen were killed and several leftists were wounded. Military authorities in Chalatenango said they did not have any information on the incident.

In addition to the above, clashes continue near Suchitoto, 50 km north of San Salvador, as well as in the Department of Morazan in the northeastern part of the country. The results of these clashes have not yet been reported.

Guerrilla Actions

PA132359 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The army of the genocidal Christian Democratic-military regime of El Salvador has suffered many casualties and big material losses in war equipment in recent clashes with the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. The genocidal army was severely punished by the guerrillas in the canton of El Paraiso and in the village of Santiago Nonualco in the Departments of Chalatenango and San Salvador, respectively, and also in San Antonio Abad, a suburb of San Salvador, where the guerrillas blew up a bank of the Salvadoran oligarchy.

The guerrillas also attacked the military post in Armenia in the canton of Pinalito, and similar actions were carried out in the villages of Aguilares, Miralvalle and other sectors in the Departments of Santa Ana, San Salvador, Cuscatlan, San Miguel and Morazan.

Security Combing Operations

PA151632 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 24

[Text] The rural areas in Cuzcatlan, La Paz, Chalatenango, La Union and Morazan Departments are still being intensively combed by military and security units.

These combined operations with security forces involve rural areas in these towns: San Esteban Catarina, Santo Domingo, San Lorenzo and Apastepeque in San Vincente Department; Suchitoto in Cuzcatlan Department; Las Vueltas, San Antonio Los Ranchos, Aractao, Cancasque and Dulce Nombre de Maria in Chalatenango Department; Gotera in Morazan Department and Conchagua in La Union Department.

The armed forces press committee reported yesterday that confrontations with extremists have occurred in certain cantons in Gotera jurisdiction but that the number of casualties has not been disclosed.

Armed confrontations also have occurred in cantons in Suchitoto jurisdiction, but the number of casualties is not known.

The situation in Morazan is believed to have been brought under control today. The operations in other departments will continue next week. According to military authorities, combing operations will subsequently continue in places where pockets of guerrillas are found.

'Intense Fighting' in Suchitoto

PA142211 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador--Fighting between rebel groups and forces loyal to the Salvadoran government junta in the region of Suchitoto, 50 km northeast of the capital, have reportedly intensified in the past few hours as a week of continuous confrontations ends today, it was learned from unofficial sources today in San Salvador.

Fights are now more frequent and greater in intensity, said a person from that area who arrived today in the capital and who said he did not know the outcome of the fighting.

The Salvadoran armed forces in the past week have deployed numerous troops and artillery to the region of Suchitoto, but apparently have not yet advanced on the rebel positions.

In the meantime, the army also proceeded today with its combing operations to flush out guerrillas from extensive rural areas, especially in Morazan and Chalatenango Departments.

FMLN Charges, Report

PA151938 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has charged that U.S. officials are directing a vast operation that was started by the army of the Christian Democratic regime in El Junquillo, Morazan Department, on Tuesday.

According to the FMLN, 27 children and 12 adult civilians were killed as a result of the attacks by airplanes and artillery fire. The civilian population had to seek refuge in the fields where the people have remained for several days without food or water.

The FMLN also reported that residents of Agua Blanca repelled an attack by troops of the genocidal Salvadoran regime inflicting five casualties on them.

The FMLN denied a report disseminated by the junta on the death of Commanders Tony and Chico, allegedly Nicaraguans who were fighting in the FMLN ranks. Regarding this, the FMLN noted that Tony and Chico are the noms de guerre of Salvadoran Commanders Santos Lino Ramirez and Robin Armijo, respectively, who are in perfectly good condition fighting on the eastern front.

The FMLN also denied that 53 guerrillas were killed in fighting in Intipuca in La Union Department as reported by the Salvadoran Army.

Meanwhile, Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the FMLN General Command, said that the forces of the regime have not had any important military victory over the guerrilla movement, thus showing that they are in a continual decline.

FPL GUERRILLAS ARRESTED, PRESENTED TO PRESS

'Personnel Chief' Presented

PA132256 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Mar 81 pp 2, 23

[Text] The dismantling of the staff of the "People's Liberation Forces" [FPL] was confirmed yesterday by Roberto Bridges Quinonez, "personnel chief" of the organization, who was presented to the press at National Guard headquarters.

Bridges Quinonez said the FPL was hit hard and the "staff" no longer exists. He added that the organization committed a major error in eliminating its intelligence and counter-intelligence section and this had a lot to do with the failure of the final offensive in January. He said the massive desertions from the FPL and its mass organization, the People's Revolutionary Bloc, have in effect put an end to these groups.

He disclosed that for various reasons, they failed in criminal attacks against high-ranking military chiefs, including Defense Minister Garcia, Defense Under Secretary Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo and National Guard Director Col Vides Casanova. He said these assassinations had been scheduled for the beginning of March.

In his statement to the national and foreign press, Bridges Quinonez gave many details on the FPL operation and on other subversive organizations that have been sowing terror throughout El Salvador.

FPL Methods Explained

PA140133 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Mar 81 pp 5, 40

[Excerpts] Two leftists captured by the National Guard yesterday disclosed the new methods being implemented within the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) and affirmed that they are now doing everything in coordination among their various commands.

The arrested terrorists are 21-year-old Cesar Edgardo Antonio Beltran Sanchez, chief of an FPL section, and 24-year-old Roberto Bridges Quinonez, EPL chief of personnel.

They were both presented to the press at a news conference at the National Guard headquarters at noon yesterday. They answered questions by local and foreign newsmen and cameramen.

Beltran Sanchez was captured in El Pito Canton, Mejicanos, during a military operation on 25 February as he was haranguing the people of the area. Beltran Sanchez said the FPL is made up of four [as heard] groups: the general staff, the militias, the (?masses), the municipal commands and the chiefs of guerrillas. He said that 1 year ago when he started with the organization, the work of the militias was not known by the general staff or the municipal command. He affirmed that now things have changed and they are working with greater coordination. He said the FPL continues to be the armed branch of the People's Revolutionary Bloc.

Quinonez said there are Nicaraguans within the terrorist groups but he doubted if there are any Cubans.

The two guerrillas drew a chart on a blackboard, outlining the groups and fronts that make up the FPL.

NICARAGUA

MDN DELAYS RALLY TO PREVENT 'SITUATION OF TERROR'

Interior Ministry Measures

PA132137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The Sixth Region Interior Ministry office has issued the measures to be adopted regarding the activity the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] will carry out in Nandaime. The measures are as follows:

The carrying of firearms, knives or any other type of weapon is prohibited from Saturday, 14 March, to 1800 on Sunday.

The transportation of explosives, toxic substances and any kind of flammable material in the region during those same hours is prohibited.

The sale and consumption of liquor in Granada Department is banned from 1700 on Saturday, 14 March, to 1800 on Sunday.

All persons who violate these measures will be duly punished. The Sandinist police are empowered to shut down establishments that do not comply with these measures.

MND Notes Press Coverage

PA140245 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 13 Mar 81

[13 March statement by MDN Coordinator Enrique Corea on rally in Nandiame--recorded]

[Text] I wanted to tell you that we received confirmation last night of the arrival of many newsmen from various countries. These include Channel 5 from Honduras, ABC News from the United States, newsmen from two Venezuelan newspapers and from a television station as well as newsmen from Mexico, England, Costa Rica and Panama. There are also newsmen arriving from Colombia and we have confirmation of the arrival of our guest, Maria Tello de Guzman. She is arriving tomorrow. She is world president of the International Democratic Women and is also a deputy to the Venezuelan Congress. She is arriving as our guest to see our rally and to note the manner in which political pluralism is observed.

I also want to note that this morning, following the attempted kidnapping of Eduardo Morales Sequira, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] departmental committee issued during today's meeting an energetic protest against this attempted kidnapping, a crime that is punished strongly throughout the world, and in some countries even with the death sentence.

As a result of this, I will broadcast the MDN resolution issued today to protest and to inform the authorities so they can make a thorough investigation, since the 10 persons who tried to kidnap Morales Sequira had all the appearance of belonging to a paramilitary group.

Repudiation of Rally Urged

PA150153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2049 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (AFP)--The national chief of the Popular Sandinist Group, Commander Leticia Herrera, today accused opposition leader Alfonso Robelo of wanting to stop the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and make the country "return to the past."

Herrera made this accusation in remarks urging all the Sandinist Defense Committees and other people's organizations throughout the country to repudiate the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] rally planned for Sunday in Nandaime, 70 km southeast of Managua.

Meanwhile, government junta member Sergio Ramirez asked the media to be prudent in its reporting to promote a peaceful and orderly development of the rally in Nandaime.

According to plans announced by the MDN, the rally will be held in a fenced slaughterhouse cattle enclosure approximately 2 hectares in size.

Robelo said he hoped 60,000 of his followers would participate in the rally.

Robelo charged today that his party office in Jinotega, 150 km north of Managua, was attacked by Sandinist sympathisers Friday night.

Unofficial sources said a similar situation occurred in Rivas, 120 km south of Managua, where MDN leaders had been harassed by government supporters.

Protest in Nandiame

PA131530 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] With proselytizing practices similar to those used by the Somozist dictatorship, the propagandists of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] have been offering to help the peasants of San Gregorio, Diriamba municipality in Carazo (?Department), attend the rally they will hold this Sunday in Nandaime.

In the face of such abuse against our people, who have learned not to be deceived by the politicking groups, the angry peasants yesterday denounced such disrespect to the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] in Diriamba municipality. In view of the unpopularity of Robelo's MDN party, these gentlemen are using all the methods of the past to bring the largest number of people to the political show they will stage in Nandaime. A CDS member in Nandaime said that the only thing needed is for big landowner Alfonso Robelo to offer liquor and tamales to the minorities that will be present in Nandaime. However, we are sure that our peasants and workers will not be deceived by the false preachings of the traditional exploiters of the people.

In the face of the provocative attitude of the MDN members, the mass organizations of Nandaime last night held a demonstration to repudiate the members of the traitorous bourgeoisie, who want the ignominious past to return to the fatherland that has been liberated with the generous blood of more than 50,000 heroes and martyrs.

Demonstration in Granada

PA151905 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Demonstrators knocked down a statue of Nicaraguan conservative leader Emiliano Chamorro in Granada, 45 km east of this capital, on Saturday night.

The statue was located on a highway near "Cocibolca lake," or Lake Nicaragua, in Granada.

It was erected by Alvaro Chamorro Mora, the conservative leader's grandson, when he was mayor of Granada.

The statue of Emiliano Chamorro, who was a Nicaraguan chief of state, was knocked down by groups of demonstrators who were protesting the announced opposition rally led by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the government junta, in Nandaime, near Granada.

MDN Postpones Rally

PA151316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1242 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), headed by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, has postponed an opposition political rally scheduled for today in Nandiame, 70 km southeast of Managua.

Alvaro Jerez, top leader of this opposition party which leans toward social democracy, told ACAN-EFE that the political activity has been postponed until another date "because the Sandinist Front has not instructed its organizations to act calmly."

Jerez affirmed that "Sandinist intermediate cadres have been trying to promote confrontations with MDN members in the past few hours." "We do not not want a situation of terror, and for this reason we decided to postpone the rally until another day," Jerez added.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist media have reported that popular demonstrations "to repudiate" the activity of Robelo Callejas, former member of the junta of national reconstruction, have been held in various cities of the country's interior.

Demonstrations to reject Robelo Callejas' opposition rally have been staged in Rivas, Granada and Masaya, in the country's southeast.

A popular and student mobilization in which Sandinist groups also rejected this rally was also carried out in this capital.

Bonfires and street rallies were held in various usburbs of Managua in which the people "condemn the proimperialist and treacherous maneuvers of Robelo Callejas and his gang."

Situation 'Tense'

PA152056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 15 Mar (AFP)--Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan junta, now in the opposition, announced the last-minute cancellation of a rally that was to be held by his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), in Nandiame, 70 km from here, today "because of lack of guarantee."

Meanwhile, according to press reports, the situation in Managua and other cities was tense following incidents Saturday night in which Sandinist followers attacked offices and harassed MDN members.

Robelo announced that he will give a more detailed explanation in the next few hours on the incidents that led his group to suspend the Nandaime rally.

However, it was learned here that the site where the event was to be held was burned by Sandinist followers as its owner, Eduardo Fonseca, was involved in final preparations.

According to the same reports, the MDN offices in Chianndega, 139 km west, as well as homes of MDN leaders in Rivas, 129 km south, were burned last night.

Meanwhile, it was reported that in Jinotega, Masaya and Leon, Sandinist groups harassed Robelo sympathizers and blocked access roads, obstructing the exit of vehicles.

In Managua two opposition radio stations, Radio Mundial and Radio Mi Preferida, were also attacked.

The newspaper LA PRENSA claimed that there were "lack of guarantees" and suspended the circulation of today's and apparently Monday's issues.

At the request of the Chamorro family, the owners of LA PRENSA, Interior Minister Tomas Borge visited LA PRENSA installations Saturday night and left a police squad there for protection.

Three vehicles were burned in front of the headquarters of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers Independent, whose offices were also attacked by Sandinist followers.

Unconfirmed reports reveal that an undetermined number of MDN leaders were arrested last night, but it is not known if the arrests were carried out by civilians or police.

Frank Zantieri, general coordinator of the MDN, was "kidnapped" by armed civilians on the outskirts of Managua as he was picking up MDN propaganda and was taken to a police station.

Shortly after, Minister Borge intervened and ordered the destruction of the police record which had been prepared on Zantieri.

Radio Sandino, the government-owned station, today commented that what had occurred "were demonstrations of popular repudiation in view of Robelo's provocations."

The official newspaper BARRICADA also said a popular victory had been won and "that Robelo's provocation had been rejected."

The Nandaime rally, which was banned last November, had been authorized this week by Borge, who even had offered guarantees for the security of MDN leaders.

However, Commander Leticia Herrera, national chief of the Sandinist Popular Groups, yesterday criticized Robelo, accusing him of trying to stop the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, and urged the Sandinist rank and file to repudiate the Nandaime rally.

MDN Protests in Nandaime

PA160148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2238 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Eight young members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), an opposition party, were arrested today in Nandaime on charges of disrespect for authority.

Nandaime is 70 km southeast of this capital and is where the MDN, headed by Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, was planning to hold an opposition rally today.

According to reports, approximately 100 MDN members were protesting because the rally could not be held, and a group began shouting insults at the Sandinist police, who then arrested 8 young demonstrators. Israel Vanegas Garcia and Jose Ramon Perez Sandino are two of the persons arrested.

Meanwhile, members of the Sandinist Defense Committees of the cities of Masaya and Niquinohomo went to Nandaime this afternoon to demonstrate against MDN plans to hold the rally.

MDN MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR 'ATTACKS'; 2 KILLED

PA142125 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 81

[News conference at Interior Ministry, with introductory statement of Managua Police Chief Enrique Smith--live]

[Excerpt] [intercepted in progress] the real policy of the revolution and not, as one newspaper said, that these things are pure fabrications. There were two attacks, or attempted attacks, 2 days ago. At 1000 yesterday, in front of [word indistinct] there was an attack by two individuals on motorcycles. At 1125 there was another attack, again by two individuals on motorcycles, at (?Caritas) of Nicaragua. At 1700 there was another attack at Plasticos Records and later at [word indistinct] another attack was staged by 15 individuals.

The four attacks that we mentioned were investigated and almost all the individuals involved have been arrested. This is a demonstration of the calm, the serenity and the control practiced by our armed forces over any attempt to subvert order in this country. As regards those four cases, although there are some clues and some suspects, we can say nothing so far. We note the manner in which they took place, the rapid succession of those attacks.

However, we can say that yesterday, after these four attacks took place, at 1900 at El Brazil, in Tipitapa, three armed individuals who were getting ready to carry out an harassment action, probably at the police station, were detected by militiamen. In the ensuing confrontation, militiaman Juan Jose Urbina was killed. At the same time, one of the assailants, named Jose Flores, was also killed.

Our attention was drawn--and in this regard we are careful about attempting to establish a connection among the criminal actions during the day, although in fact there did seem to be a connection--to the fact that the individuals were wearing the emblems and scarves of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] and that the individuals who were arrested confessed to being members of the MDN.

The person in charge of that group even spoke of some recruitment plans and of the possibility of infiltrating the armed forces and of the possibility of organizing an armed movement. When our leaders say that a situation is being provoked by individuals who are opposed to our revolution, they say so with certainty and full honesty.

ROBELO INTERVIEWED BY HONDURAN RADIO 13 MARCH

PA131737 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Mar 81

[La Voz de Honduras interview with Nicaraguan opposition leader Alfonso Robelo; date and time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the real situation in Nicaragua?
[Answer] That is very difficult to explain. Nevertheless, I will tell you in a few words that we are making serious efforts to struggle civically so that we Nicaraguans can have the democracy we want.

As a people, we Nicaraguans needed 45,000 days to oust the Somozist dictatorship, to which we obviously do not wish to return ever, but we do not want to fall into a totali tarian, communist dictatorship either, which is what we are moving toward with the frontist [Sandinist National Liberation Front] group in power.

[Question] Is the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] persecuted by the Sandinists?
[Answer] We are harassed and we are attacked in all government circles, but we are allowed to move around with relative ease. I believe that Sandinism's ability to con- front democracy will be tested at the MDN rally on Sunday. I think the Sandinists will demonstrate if they can confront democracy or if they are afraid of the response and th popular support that we enjoy.

[Question] Although the government has already granted permission for the political gathering or rally on Sunday, 15 March, in Nandaime, a rumor has circulated that there is always a possibility that a trap might be set for MDN members at the rally. What do you think of this? Will there be guarantees?
[Answer] I wish to make it clear in the present situation that first, a strategy that seems to be ill-intentioned is being employed. Initially, it was said that the MDN could have its rally in a fenced area. Now there is talk about a locale that is roofed and walled. Of course, this is unacceptable. We are expecting between 60,000 and 70,000 persons in Nandaime and we cannot accept this ridiculous imposition. It is not only ridiculous, but dangerous, in the sense that there may be a very great concentrati of people in the streets of Nandaime and then there might be acts of violence.

We believe in civic struggle. We believe that we represent an option. We do not want either Somozism or communism, and that is the position that we want to defend. We definitely will not fall into any trap that they might set for us.

[Question] Is life guaranteed at this time in Nicaragua?
[Answer] I move around normally. Of course, there is a very high risk, but I could no state at this time that human life is not respected. One has to be very objective. We are a part of a revolution, but we are against frontism.

[Question] What do you think of the present situation in El Salvador?
[Answer] I believe that is a problem that I hope the Salvadorans will be able to solve without foreign intervention, and let us hope that they achieve a political, negotiated solution.

[Question] What do you think of the aid given by the Ronald Reagan government to the Salvadoran Government?
[Answer] Well, that is aid being given by one legitimately established government to another legitimately established government that was produced by the overthrow of the Romero dictatorship, to struggle against extreme leftist guerrillas who are dominated by communists.

[Question] And how about the arms traffic for the Salvadoran guerrillas?
[Answer] Actually, we Central Americans should try not to get involved in El Salvador' problems and should allow that country to solve its problems, preferably by the path of dialogue. Anyone who lends himself to arms trafficking is actually acting against the security and the peace of the entire Central American area.

[Question] Esteban Gonzalez, president of the Human Rights Commission, said that there were 8,000 political prisoners in Nicaragua. How many are there, really?
[Answer] Indeed, there are several thousand prisoners, most of whom were linked to the Somozist regime through its different offices. Today, a report was issued to the effec that there were only somewhat more than 4,300. Whether it is slightly more than 4,300 or a lot more than 4,300, the fact is that there are several thousand prisoners and tha actually many of them were people who had to cooperate, perhaps for economic reasons, with the corrupt, criminal Somoza regime.

[Question] For the meeting on Sunday, 15 March, do you believe that the government will guarantee the lives of all persons attending, including those of international newsmen?
[Answer] I believe that the newsmen can be sure that we will extend to them all the courtesies and all the security possible. I believe that no one, in a multitudinous gathering like the one on Sunday, can be exempt from provocations and the like, but an attempt is being made to have this remain what it is supposed to be--a peaceful, orderly civic gathering.

[Question] What are the purposes of Sunday's gathering?
[Answer] Basically, the purpose is to show the world that in Nicaragua there is a vast sector of the population, I would say a majority of the population, who want Nicaragua to take the path of democracy rather than the path of totalitarianism.

If the Nandaime rally is held on Sunday, Nicaragua will have taken a step toward effective and democratic pluralism. If it is not held, then the Sandinist Front would be showing its fear of its lack of popular support and above all, it would be showing its fear of facing the reality of a true democracy.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the reduction of the Nicaraguan junta from five to three members?
[Answer] The junta was indeed reduced from five to three members, but this was merely a way of disguising the resignation of Dr Arturo J. Cruz, who had resigned from his position as a member of the junta because of disagreements. To achieve this coverup, Moises Hassan was also sacrificed. Therefore, what has taken place is a reduction from five to three to disguise Cruz' resignation.

[Question] There have been problems in the border areas. What is your position in this regard?
[Answer] I wish they would stop. We want to live in peace, and we want to struggle internally in a civic manner. Nicaragua does not want more violence. Nicaragua does not want more border problems. There should be high-level, truly (?moderate) dealings between the two sides.

[Question] Former German Chancellor Willy Brandt was recently named in Panama by Socialist International as a mediator to seek a solution to the Central American conflict, especially the conflict in El Salvador. What do you thin of this choice made in Panama?
[Answer] The Socialist International, whose president is Willy Brandt, has taken some positions which really demonstrate its lack of knowledge of what is occurring in the area. It has taken the position of granting unconditional support to the Marxist-Leninist guerrilas of El Salvador and the frontist government of Nicaragua, which is also dominated by the Marxist-Leninists.

Therefore, I feel that this position of the Social Democrats indicates that they are not the proper ones to mediate in the Salvadorn conflict.

[Question] We would like you to tell us about the attack on or damage to the MDN's headquarters on Tuesday.
[Answer] Indeed, a mob of vandals, who we can only describe as fascists and who call to mind the Somozist times, attacked the main MDN headquarters on Tuesday night. They destroyed windows, furniture, office equipment and doors, and they painted many vulgar statements on the wall.

This action was premeditated, because they arrived in some vehicles, carried out this attack and then left right in front of the policemen. This is definitely the product of a campaign of hatred that has been promoted by the frontist government.

[Question] Would you like to add anything else, Mr Robelo?
[Answer] I wish to thank you for this lengthy interview and to send a greeting to all the brother Honduran people.

PRESIDENT CASTRO MEETS WITH CAPE VERDE OFFICIAL

FL131257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night held talks with Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the Cape Verdian official delivered to the commander in chief a message from President Aristides Pereira. The talks dealt with matters of interest to the two parties and states.

GRENADIAN AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

FL131502 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Interview with Grenada's Ambassador Richard Jacobs on the second anniversary of the Grenadian revolution; date not given; presumably in Havana--recorded in English fading into Spanish translation]

[Text] [Question] What sort of activities have the people of Grenada prepared for the commemoration of the second anniversary of the revolution's triumph?

[Answer] These days are a festive occasion for Grenada. We have a lot of cultural activities in the area of literature, music, dance; and in addition to that we have, of course, mass rallies in commemoration of the triumph of the revolution. In addition to that, we have large sections of the population involved in voluntary emulation in order to commemorate the triumph of the revolution. So that the whole population is involved in the celebration, what we call the festival of the revolution.

[Reporter] When asked by our reporters about the way in which the Grenadian people have faced up to imperialist terrorism, Richard Jacobs stated: During the past 2 years the CIA and the internal counterrevolution have attempted 4 times to end the revolutionary process. On 19 June 1980, a bloody dynamite blast placed in jeopardy the lives of the principal leaders of the revolution. The Grenadian people have responded to those actions by strengthening defense and joining the people's militias.

With respect to Grenada's attitude in opposition to imperialism's aggressive plans and activities in the Caribbean region, the ambassador of that fraternal country notes:

[Begin recording] Our first response is to ensure the security of our own revolution because we are sure that these imperialist troops are maneuvering to reverse the revolutionary process in Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba and are trying to prevent the development of the revolution in El Salvador. [end recording]

Closing the interview, Richard Jacobs read a message of greetings from Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, one of whose paragraphs states:

[Begin Jacobs recording] At this time we urge all Grenadians beyond the seas and those at home to organize in order to defeat the counterrevolutionary designs. With great revolutionary greetings. Signed, Maurice Bishop. [end recording]

CUBAN GROUP GREETS GRENADA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

FL121836 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has released a message on the occasion of the 13 March commemoration of the second anniversary of the triumph of Grenada's revolution.

The message emphasizes that Grenada's revolutionary forces organized in the New Jewel Movement under the leadership of Maurice Bishop defeated the Eric Gairy dictatorship and proved that small nations are capable of freeing themselves.

It also asserts that the Caribbean island, in addition to facing acts of aggression of imperialism and reaction, is involved in tasks for its economic and social development. Lastly, the message conveys militant greetings to the people and government of Grenada and condemns the plans and actions of imperialism and its accomplices against that fraternal nation.

REGION'S JURISTS TO MEET ON INTERVENTION

PA141509 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Interview with Miguel Angel Duque de Estrada, secretary general of the American Jurists Association, by Maria Elena Calderin; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Duque de Estrada] We held in Managua, free Nicaragua, from 26-28 February a meeting of the American Jurists Association Executive Council and the Preparatory Committee to complete all the details of the fifth conference of this association.

The topic we have chosen is the following: the defense of the principles of sovereignty and self-determination of states and peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean against imperialist intervention.

This gives you an idea of the importance of the conference. As a matter of fact, we chose this matter because of the situation existing in Central America and the Caribbean, basically, because of imperialist intervention in this area. We all know about the support given by the imperialist government to the Salvadoran genocidal junta, the attacks on the Nicaraguan Government and the threats hovering over Cuba, including the possibility of a naval blockade or a military intervention plus the constant threats against Grenada.

Based on this, we thought that the most important matter was the one of imperialist intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. Based on this we developed the agenda for the coming conference. We are expecting over 20 countries to attend. This should be the largest possible attendance because it is a matter of great interest to all the peoples of the continent where a serious situation exists in which progressive jurists of America must take an active stand beside our peoples.

[Question] What will be the fundamental matters to be discussed by this Fifth Conference of American Jurists?

[Answer] We have three important matters: imperialist intervention analyzed from the point of view of international law, imperialist intervention and human rights, and the role of the jurist in the defense of sovereignty and self-determination against imperialist intervention.

TRADE UNIONS' NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING OPENS

FL131719 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1706 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The 42d meeting of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) National Council opened at 0900 today with the participation of 117 members. The meeting is being held at the CTC's Ernst Thaelmann Hall and it is chaired by party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura; CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga, who also is an alternate member of the party Politburo; and Joaquin Benavides, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security.

The 117 members participating in the 42d CTC National Council Meeting unanimously approved the agenda of this important meeting. Roberto Veiga then began reading the main report, which covers all the work done by the labor movement last year and guidelines for this year.

OAU INVITED TO THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS CONFERENCE

FL141301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has been formally invited to participate in the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists that will be held in Havana in April. The Cuban ambassador to Ethiopia--where the international organization has its headquarters--delivered the invitation to the OAU secretary general. The OAU is composed of 50 African states, which represent a majority of the members of the Non-aligned Countries Movement and an important political and economic force in the so-called Third World.

The Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists will be held at the Palace of Conventions 26-30 April. The association is presided over by the Cuban Oscar Pino Santos.

STANDARDIZATION COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH USSR

FL121840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] A cooperation protocol has been signed in Havana by the Cuban State Committee for Standardization and its counterpart of the Soviet Union. The protocol ratifies the principal guidelines for bilateral scientific and technical cooperation for the 1981-85 5-year period as well as a mutual assistance work plan in quality standardization, metrology and control.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BELGIUM

FL122302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The final protocol of the fourth meeting of the Cuban-Belgian Joint Committee for Economic and Industrial Cooperation has been signed in this capital. Raul Taladrid, director for cooperation with developed capitalist countries at the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Maurice Seynave, ambassador and director at the Belgian Foreign Trade and Foreign Ministries [as heard] signed the document.

Bilateral economic relations and trade between the two countries were discussed at the talks. Industrial projects and their financing were also discussed in an atmosphere of cordiality and spirit of cooperation.

BRIEFS

SUGAR WORKERS PAY RAISE--The State Committee for Labor and Social Security has ordered a pay raise of 8 cents per hour for sugar industry workers who work from 2200 to 0600 hours. The raise becomes effective within the framework of the general wage reform. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Mar 81 FL]

POWERPLANT FIRE--An explosion at the discharge switch of the No 3 generating unit of the Antonio Maceo Thermoelectric Powerplant in Regla caused a fire in the center and injuries to 10 workers. The accident occurred at 1555 and was rapidly controlled, thanks to the efficient work of the fire prevention and extinguishing units of the Interior Ministry and workers at the center. According to Jose Camino, director of the Havana Power Generating Enterprise, the injured, who were working in an area very near the switch, were taken to hospitals in the capital where they have remained under medical attention. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 81 FL]

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN BELIZE

FL122057 Bridgetown CANA in English 2051 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 12 Mar, (CANA)--Foreign ministers of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) meet in Belize next week in special session to discuss plans for ensuring Belize's "rapid progress [words indistinct] and secure independence," the CARICOM Secretariat announced today.

The Secretariat said it had arranged the meeting scheduled for next Tuesday and Wednesday in Belmopan at the request of the Government of Belize.

It was announced in London yesterday that Belize, Britain's last remaining colony in South America, will become independent this year following the agreement of Guatemala which has claims to the territory.

Nine of the 12 member states of the Community have so far said they would be attending the meeting, the Secretariat said.

The meeting is expected to discuss recent development, including the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly last November urging Belize's nationhood with all its territory intact, and this week's tripartite agreement by Belize, Guatemala and Britain to grant independence to Belize.

This is the first time that the CARICOM standing committee of foreign ministers would be meeting outside an independent member country.

The Secretariat said the Belmopan meeting next week was "projected as the beginning of the final stage in the diplomatic efforts undertaken by CARICOM members states in support of Belize."

"These efforts commenced with the internationalization of the issue in the mid-70's and culminated with the adoption by the 35th session of the (UN) General Assembly of the resolution on Belize by a vote of 139 to none," it added.

DOMINICA

SOLDIERS GIVEN DEADLINE TO TURN IN EQUIPMENT

FL122132 Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 12 Mar, (CANA)--The Dominica Government said today that soldiers had up to tomorrow to give up all equipment still in their possession.

The deadline came in an announcement from the office of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

It was she who disclosed last week that the defence force was being temporarily disbanded, following the arrest and detention of its commander, Major Frederick Newton, suspected of involvement in an alleged plot to topple her government.

The "turn in" deadline is the latest point reached in the administration skewered relations with the small military body, established during the regime of Patrick John (now in detention), and which Miss Charles' government has not entirely trusted.

The prime minister has explained that the soldiers were being sent home because there was no commander, and it was best not to have them all in one place (presumably the barracks) where they could be made use of by persons up to no good.

Members of the force who were loyal to the administration could apply to join the police force, Miss Charles said.

Today's notice said that the soldiers should hand over their equipment to the cabinet secretary or his representative.

Late last year when there was some agitation among the soldiers, the government had called in its arms, ostensibly for an official inventory.

Dominica is currently under a state of emergency, with Mr John, the ex-prime minister, the army chief (Newton) and other persons in detention.

POLICE EMPOWERED TO OPEN, SEARCH DETAINEES' MAIL

FL130036 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Dominica has announced new measures under the emergency powers regulations to empower the police commissioner [with] increased authority. Under the increase measures, the police commissioner has been empowered to open and search all mail addressed to any detainee during the present state of emergency.

The emergency was declared following the February 12th kidnapping of prominent farmer Ted Honychurch. Mr Honychurch is still being held hostage by armed men said to be Rastafarians in the hills in Dominica. Last weekend the government also announced it had foiled a plot to overthrow it which included members of the defense force and the country's former Prime Minister Patrick John.

PAPER SAYS COUP COULD BE REGRETFUL POSSIBILITY

FL141710 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 14 Mar, (CANA)--Dominica's only weekly newspaper, the NEW CHRONICLE, has warned that coup d'etat could become "a regretful possibility" for Dominican politics in the future.

The paper was editorialising on the alleged plot to topple the 7-month-old administration of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, and detention of ex-Prime Minister Patrick John, the commander of the defence force, Major Frederick Newton, and four others.

The paper said that while the region had already experienced a coup d'etat in Grenada, "the Grenada situation was poles apart from what was transpiring in Dominica."

Former Grenadian leader Sir Eric Gairy, was a despot whose removal was a popular one, the paper said, adding "Patrick John's revolution was a comic book escapade with which only John and persons of that ilk could associate.

"John's problem in life is that he has always taken seriously the ridiculous nonsense he has read from the many comic books which form a prominent part of his library."

The paper warned that "the escapade which was supposed to have launched John into his "colonel's uniform" this week must serve as a stark reminder as to the vigilance and loyalty which we must give to the preservation of our constitution."

The paper was of the opinion that "the relatives of the conspirators and some labor party executive were not privy to this plot", and it added "we sympathize with them in their moment of dissatisfaction and shock."

Prime Minister Charles has said she will disclose to the nation this weekend the name of another alleged conspirator in the plot to overthrow her administration.

The country has been in a state of emergency since 13 February, following a clash between police and armed Rastafarians who afterwards abducted farmer Ted Honychurch, 56, from whom nothing has since been heard.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP ON CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

FL141902 Bridgetown CANA in English 1839 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 14 Mar, (CANA)--Grenada wanted peace, not quarrels with other countries, so that it can concentrate on development, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has told a big rally marking the second anniversary of the Grenadian revolution.

He said also that the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] believed in the concept of South-to-South relations, and dialogue with all poor Third World countries.

Respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination and non-interference in internal affairs were said by Bishop to be among the principles for which the Grenadian revolution stood, he said.

Biship reiterated the call for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace and the right to ideological pluralism, where countries could choose their own processes for development.

He said Grenada would not be bullied by anybody into submission, and added that its "principles cannot be traded."

Bishop said some countries were using food as a tactical weapon against others to bring them to submission, a policy the PRG would never support and would continue to condemn at all international fora.

Bishop also said that imperialism was using the concept of linkage, by labelling progressive and socialist countries of the world as terrorist.

According to Bishop, if something happened in one part of the world which imperialism did not like, by using the concept of linkage, it would create the atmosphere to justify its attacks on another country in another part of the world.

The prime minister's outline of achievements made by the revolution in its 2 years, included the areas of health, education, the economy, and getting the people involved in all spheres of the revolutionary process.

"A people that is mobilized is a people that will face the future with determination," he said.

The rally also heard speakers from Cuba and Nicaragua, saw an armed forces display, cultural performances, and the presentation of awards to persons who have made great contributions in different fields for Grenada over the years.

BISHOP ATTENDS RECEPTION AT CUBAN EMBASSY

FL121903 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Bienvenido Rojas telephone report from St Georges]

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop last night attended a reception hosted at the Cuban Embassy here in honor of the Cuban delegation and on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Grenadian revolution. Others present included Sergio del Valle, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and minister of public health; Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, alternate member of the Communist Party Central Committee; and Julian Torres Rizo, Cuban ambassador to Grenada. Grenadian Government ministers, political and religious leaders and a representation of the diplomatic corps accredited to this country also attended the reception.

During the reception, Bishop talked with Sergio del Valle and Tamayo and was interested in the activities of the Cuban delegation as part of festivities marking the new anniversary of the Grenadian revolution. Bishop told Tamayo that his presence, and that of Sergio del Valle, in the Caribbean island has been very important, terming their visit as a great contribution to the activities marking the anniversary of the revolutionary triumph.

The leader of the Grenadian revolution then talked with Tamayo about the latter's flight in space. The Cuban cosmonaut said he had seen Grenada from space but that the island is much prettier close-up. Tamayo added that in the few days he has been in Grenada he has noted that its people are hard working and militant.

The Cuban delegation yesterday was involved in many activities. Sergio del Valle and Tamayo made separate visits to schools, hospitals and a fair and held meetings until late in the night with Cuban doctors and teachers who are offering their services to these fraternal people.

PUBLIC SERVANTS OFFER TO CALL OFF STRIKE

FL122309 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, 12 Mar, (CANA)--Public servants have told the Grenada [People's Revolutionary] Government (PRG) that they will call off their industrial action if the PRG recalls the letters of warning and notices of transfer issued last Friday to employees who went on a "sick-out".

Three unions, the Public Workers Union, the Technical and Allied Workers Union and the Grenada Union of Teachers have been negotiating jointly with the government since last December for a new industrial agreement. In January, the negotiations became deadlocked and, on 3 March, an organized sick-out by the workers went into (?effect).

In retaliation, the government sent out a series of warning letters and notices of transfer to government employees. The warning letters threatened firm action in dealing with absenteeism and among those receiving these letters is the leader of the workers team negotiating with the PRG, Septimus Forsyth, who is the first vice president of the Public Workers Union and president of the Grenada Trade Union Council.

Also receiving a warning letter is Jeanette Dubois, president of the Grenada Union of Teachers. And a notice of transfer was sent to Robbie Robinson, president of the Public Workers Union. Robinson has been removed from his post of labour commissioner and is now administrative officer for roads in St. Patraicks Parish at the north extreme of the island.

Following a joint general meeting of the three unions last Saturday, a letter was sent to the government offering to call off the sick-out industrial action if the warning letters and notices of transfer are recalled and there is a return to the negotiating table.

An official reply said Monday that the proposal would be considered at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday and would be given top priority. A source close to the unions said this afternoon that there has been no further communication from government.